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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. XI NO. 293 BOMBAY FRIDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1923. TWO ANNAS.

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Edition.

	Local.	Mofussil.
Yearly	Rs. 30	Rs. 35
Half-Yearly ...	,, 16	,, 18
Quarterly	,, 8	,, 9
Monthly	,, 3	,, 3-8

Single Copy Two Annas.

Sunday Edition.

Yearly	Rs. 5	Rs. 6

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OPENING SHORTLY
THE DIAMOND JUBILEE WASHING CO
BRANCH AT SHAIK MEMON STREET
Opp. Jumma Musjid.
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FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN:—
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For freights and other particulars apply to:
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AND
BRITISH INDIA.
COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE
P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamer.		Connecting at Aden with	Tons
16th Dec.	China	..		7,952
22nd ,,	Kaisumir	..		8,965
29th ,,	Dongola	..	Mongolia *	10,355
5th Jan.	Mantua †	..		10,402
12th ,,	Kaisari Hind X	..		11,480
19th ,,	Plassy	..		7 392
26th ,,	Dongola	..	Narkunda *	10,237
2nd Feb.	Delta	..		8,097
9th ,,	Macedonia X	..		11,089
16th ,,	Malwa †	..		10,941
23rd ,,	Dongola	..	Moldavia *	10,277
1st March.	Mantua	..		10,902
8th ,,	Morea X	..		10,911
15th ,,	Caledonia	..		7,622
22nd ,,	Dongola @	..	Mooltan @	20,000
29th ,,	Kaisar-I-Hind	..		11,439
5th April	Naldera X	..		10,093
9th ,,	Devanha	..	Extrasteamer	8,092
12th ,,	Malwa	..		10,941
19th ,,	Dongola	..	Maloja *	20,000
26th ,,	Macedonia	..		11,089
3rd May.	Plassy	..	China ..	7,952
10th ,,	Mantua	..		10,902
17th ,,	Dongola	..	Mongolia *	10,355
24th ,,	Caledonia	..		7,622
31st ,,	Plassy	..	Narkunda	10,237

X Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
† Terminate voyage at Marseilles.
@ Does not convey passengers from India
* Through steamers from Australia. Have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamer.		Tons.
14th Dec.	Margha	..	8,268
28th ,,	Matiana	..	8,965
11th Jan.	Domala	..	8,441
25th ,,	Mashobra	..	8,324
8th Feb.	Dalgoma ‡	..	5,809
22nd ,,	Morvada	..	8,192
7th March	Mandala	..	8,246
21st ,,	Dumana	..	8,600
4th April	Mamda	..	8,303
18th ,,	Matiana	..	8,965
2nd May.	Domala	..	8,441
16th ,,	Mashobra	..	8,324

‡ Cargo vessel only, will not convey passengers

P. & O. SAILINGS, BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA, COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

19th Dec	Sicilia †	..	6,812
28th ,,	Morea	..	10,911
15th January	Soudan †	—	6,698
25th ,,	Naldera	..	15,998
2 st February	Sicilia †	..	6,813
22nd ,,	China	..	7,952
18th March	Soudan †	—	6,69
24th April	Sicilia †	..	6,813

† Proceeds as far as Shanghai only.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF AND RANGOON.

Date about	Steamers.		Destination.
15th Dec.	VASNA	..	Busrah via K'chi
15th ,,	CHAKLA	..	Karachi viaK'war 10 A. M.
17th ,,	VITA	..	Karachi viaK'war
20th ,,	BANDRA	..	Busrah via K'chi & P. Gulf Ports
26th ,,	KAROA	..	East & S. Africa.
29th ,,	COLABA	..	Colombo and Rangoon

Terms and Rates of Frieght and Passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE AND CO.
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. Box 122

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANTS MARINE LIMITED
AND
B. I. S. N. CO'S JOINT SERVICE.
CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.
Terms Rate of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
18, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
P. P. O. Box 169.
Telephone No. 1220

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE to JAPAN via SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

Steamer	Commander	Tons	Arrival	Departures.
Hakodate Maru	T. Okubora	5308	28 Nov.	15 Dec.
Wakasa Maru	K. Horikawa	6083	16 Dec.	28 Dec.
Lima Maru	J. Koshikawa	7250	28 Dec.	17 Jan.
Penang Maru	H. Habaki	5214	8 Jan	17 Jan

REVISED PASSAGE FARES

For	1st Class	2nd Class	European Steerage	3rd Class with food	3rd Class without food
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore	330	210	158	105	84
Hongkong	480	270	203	135	108
Shanghai	540	320	240	160	123
Kobe	610	380	285	190	152

For revised passage tariff apply to:—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay,
Telephone No. 279. Telegrams "YUSEN"

INSURANCE.

THE ASIAN COMMERCIAL ASSURANCE CO.
INDIAN CONCERN WITH INDIAN CAPITAL.
ATTRACTIVE PLANS.
TABLE A-1 A SPECIALITY.
Speedy settlement of claims.
AGENTS WANTED.
For particulars apply to:—
THE SECRETARIES.
ASIAN BUILDING.
Ballard Estate. Fort, Bombay.

EMPIRE OF INDIA
LIFE ASSURANCE CO., D.
Total Assets exceed Rs. 2,10,00,000
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Low Premiums. Liberal Conditions
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ALLUM, BHARUCHA & CO.,
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NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.
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NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL-MAATSCHAPPY.
Incorporated in Holland
ESTABLISHED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1824
Fully paid up Capital F80,000,000 £6,666,666
Reserve Funds F42,429,181 £3,531,765
HEAD OFFICE AT AMSTERDAM (Holland.)
Agencies at ROTTERDAM and THE HAGUE
HEAD AGENCY AT BATAVIA
BRANCHES.
DUTCH EAST INDIES:
Semarang Djember Pekalongan
Sourabaya Djocja Pontianak
Medan Kota Radja Solo
Bandjermasin Macassar Tegal
Bandoeng. Padang Tiilatjap
Cheribon Palembang Weltevreden
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—Singapore, Penang
BRITISH INDIA.—Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon
JAPAN:—Kobe.
CHINA:—Shanghai. Hongkong.
LONDON BANKERS.—The National Provincial and Union Bank of England Ltd.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent per annum on daily balance up to Rs 1,00,000.—If the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10, no interest will be allowed
FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT DRAFTS issued on the above Agencies, the Principal Continental places, South Africa, America and Australia.
Every description of Banking, Exchange and Bullion business transacted.
BOMBAY OFFICE—82, ESPLANADE ROAD
L. J. S. VAN LEEUWEN.
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INSURANCE.

THE NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.
Incorporated in India, 1907.
MARTIN & CO.
Managing Agents.
Insure under an Endowment Policy
The Company pays all incidental expenses—you pay the premiums.—The Company pays you on maturity or your heirs, if death occurs earlier.
NO VEXATIOUS CONDITIONS
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For all particulars and forms apply to—
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OR C. N. MADHAVA ROW, BRANCH SECRETARY, EXAMINER PRESS BUILDING MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY
M. S. HOOSAIN, Secretary, Hyderabad, Deccan.

BHARAT INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
Established 1896.
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Assets ..... Over 50,00,000.
Policies in force ..... About 2 crores.
(1) Life Insurance under all up-to-date tables.
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(3) Policies kept up automatically.
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For prospectuses and other information please apply to:—
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150
ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY PAGE BOOK
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a guide to health, wealth and prosperity is supplied
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WE SUPPLY
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Apply.
S. N. GUNDI
SANDHURST ROAD, WEST,
BOMBAY, No. 4.

DR. D. WRITER & CO.
"TIKLI" Brand Tablet Manufacturers of Quinine, Purgative, Vegetable Laxative, etc., etc. and Medicated Lozenges.
Private formulas rendered in plain or sugar-coated tablet form, at reasonable rate.
Please call for our FREE LIST.
Address:—CORNER GRANT ROAD,
BOMBAY NO. 7.
B.

INSURANCE.

THE UNIVERSAL FIRE and GENERAL INSURANCE CO., LTD.
(INCORPORATED IN INDIA)
FIRE MARINE
HEAD OFFICE:
UNIVERSAL BUILDING,
Cowasji Patel Street, Fort, BOMBAY.
Managing Agents:
M. KANJI & CO.
Respectable and influential Agents wanted for unrepresented districts.

The Bengal Insurance And Real Property Co., Ltd.
HEAD OFFICE:—12, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta.
BOMBAY OFFICE:—46, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.
C. I. OFFICE:—17, Sikh Mohalla, INDORE, C. I.
A PROGRESSIVE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
The only Company to provide houses for its Policy-holders under its Housing Scheme.
ALL UP-TO-DATE LIFE INSURANCE PLANS.
GUARANTEED BONUS
AUTOMATIC NON-FORFEITURE.
PERSONAL DISABILITY ADVANTAGES.
LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUES.
Investment Bonds a speciality.
WANTED.—AGENTS for every district head-quarter in Bombay Presidency or C. I. and Rajputana. Good terms offered to really capable men.
APPLY TO RESPECTIVE BRANCH OFFICES.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, LTD.
ESTABLISH 1876.
NO. 35, MEDOWS STREET.
Behind Currency Bank.
Funded Capital Rs. 2,56,100.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed Rates of subscription are very moderate 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months grace if occupation is lost.
Commission to Canvassers.
For details apply for a copy of Rules to—
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

When you spend so much for
YOUR CLOTHES
why not be certain that they are made by artistic Tailors!
ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO.
MERCHANT TAILORS,
Princess Street, BOMBAY.

AMICHAND GOVANJI.
THE OLDEST AND MOST POPULAR CONFECTIONER'S DEPOT IN INDIA.
ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY AGO.
Opposite Juma Masjid, Shaikh Memon Street, Out Fort, Bombay.
'Phone No. 670.
This establishment has been specially awarded the following certificates:—
Vegetarian Federal Union.
16, Farringdon Street, E. C.
We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govanji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1898 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery.
(Sd.) W. HILL, Chairman.
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, Secretary.
LADWAS (sweet balls) of various description and sizes.
SUTTERFENNY (a fluid of threadlike round cake) sweetened and fragrant.
HALWAS of different descriptions such as (a) Mahim Halva or (Viv), (b) Saffron Halva with almonds, (c) Gunny Halva, (d) Rose-scented Halva, (e) Venila Halva, (f) Muskati Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva, (h) Orange Halva.
All orders executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.
No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot, bearing our signboard and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.
No V. P. P. will receive our attention.
The generous public are requested to give us a trial.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

FIRST 20 WORDS—ONE RUPEE.
Every additional word—One Anna.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "apply Box No. ..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number ..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—An Urdu, English Correspondent Clerk, office hours 9—10 a.m. Apply personally PATEL BROS., Cap Merchant, Tram Junction, Pydhonie Bombay 3.
A R9239

WANTED—CHIEF AGENTS, AGENTS and CANVASSERS for an Insurance Company, on pay, commission or both according to guarantee of business. Apply to SECRETARIES, ALL INDIA UNITED INSURANCE CO. LTD., 72, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
A 18237

WANTED—AGENTS for each Presidency in India for a Limited concern. Small salary to begin with, with good commission and good future prospects. Preference given to those able to invest Rs. 2,000. For particulars please apply immediately to Box No. 9922, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A 18370

WANTED—Two ENGINE DRIVERS, who have had actual experience in driving air compressors worked by internal explosion Engines using heavy oil fuel. Good pay offered for really experienced men. Also one JUNIOR TYPIST, pay according to experience up to a maximum of Rs. 45. Apply DISTRICT ENGINEER, East Indian Railway, Dehri-on-Sone, Shahabad District.
A R9230

SITUATIONS WANTED.

PRIVATE TUITIONS for Boys and Girls, Primary or Secondary, morning, forenoon, afternoon, evening. Address: R. B. THITE, (Private Tutor) Bombay 6.
B R9238

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

TO LET—Corner Grant Road, New Palatial Building, the place to invest money unique situation. Cosmopolitan Kashmiri Hindu Hotels, open air garden restaurants, a few rooms for Doctors, Dentists, First come first served.
C R9202

MACHINERY, TOOLS, ETC.

BAKERS and LAUNDERERS, going cheap, 2nd hand Machines in sound working order, BREAD and BISCUIT MIXERS, WASHERS and COLLAR IRONERS, JAMES CONNELL, LD., Princes's Dock.
K R9224

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in the "Sunday Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, and scientific interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for at usual rates.

All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
Sunday Chronicle.

MOTOR AND ACCESSORIES

CHEVROLET BABY GRAND—For sale Chevrolet Baby Grand in Excellent condition, recently painted and overhauled, Khaki covers, Rs. 2,500/-. Apply THE AUTO SUPPLY COMPANY, LD., Ford's Building, Hughes Road, Bombay.
JA 19354

FIAT—Model 70—12-16 H.P.—Lately overhauled. In sound running condition. Going cheap. Apply T. E. PRATT, 'Bombay) LTD., Hughes Road.
J.A. 3156

HOTELS.

MONTE CARLO
HOTEL WINDSOR
FIRST CLASS ENGLISH HOTEL
CENTRAL HEATING.
Hot and Cold Running Water in every Room.
GAILLARD & FAU.

HOTEL LOTTI
AN ARISTOCRATIC HOTEL
PARIS—Rue de Castiglione
PARIS
Adresse Telegraphique: OTELOTI

GRAND HOTEL DE NOAILLE & METROPOLE
MARSEILLE (FRANCE).
The most popular and High class Hotel of Marseilles.

ST. MORITZ.
SWITZERLAND. THE BELVEDERE.
HIGH-CLASS English Family Hotel in finest absolutely free, and sunniest situation. Inclusive terms from 12 to 24.

CALCUTTA HOTEL.
MIRZAPUR SQUARE, NORTH CALCUTTA.
IDEAL HOTEL for Indian Ladies and Gentlemen. Charges: Rs. 6, Rs. 4 and Rs. 2-8 per diem.
Telegram: "CALHOTEL."

ALLAHABAD.
CENTRAL HOTEL—Allahabad.
DOUBLE STORIED FIRST CLASS HOTEL under European Supervision, near Railway. Bright, Airy Rooms, every comfort, excellent cuisine. Electric lights and fans. Reasonable charges.
'Phone 222.

MUSSOORIE.
SAVOY HOTEL—Mussoorie.
Will open for the season 1924, from April 1st.
The most popular Hotel in the Hills.
Great Reduction in Tariff to meet the Exigencies of the Times.
CARLTON HOTEL—LUCKNOW.
(Open throughout the year.)
India's Premier and Most Up-to-date Hotel.
(Under same management.)

EDUCATIONAL.

THE SIND SCHOOL OF ENGINEERING, Sukkur (Sind.) Sub-Overseer Class (Session Jan. to Sept. 1924)—Application in the prescribed printed forms should reach the undersigned by the 19th December. 1923. Admission Rules and Forms supplied free on request—N. CHOWDHURI, B. Sc., B. E. C. E., Principal.
M R9211

PROFESSION

DEAFNESS—All ear troubles, drum weakness, and rattling is fully cured by Karamat oil. P. P. Phial, Rs. 1-8, Apply to BALLABHA AND SONS, Pili Bhit, U.P.
R9234

PILES and FISTULA—Guaranteed radical cure. No operation. No pain and no troubles. All disorders stopped in a very short time. Trial solicited. NILESHWAR SHIVARAO, Specialist in Piles and Fistula, No. 4, Raote Building, Girgaon, Bombay. Attendance 7 to 9-30 a.m. Evening 7 to 8 p.m.
R9092

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

HEN EGG'S HALWA—Royal Tonic food for Winter Season. a positive necessity to all. Excellent in taste and flavour. 1st class Rs. 15, 2nd class Rs. 10 per seer. Expenses extra. Price strictly in advance. NOMANI & CO., No. 27, Shah Supan Street, Darbhanga.
T 18311

TWO BANK COUNTERS. Solid wood with strong brass railings, partly used. Reasonable offer considered. Apply Box 9921, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
T R9237

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS—LAXMI SILK AZARBANDS are the best presents for Christmas. Prices range from Rs. 2 to Rs. 10 each. Sole distributors for India:—LAXMI COMPANY, Patiala.
T R9233

CHUBBS STANDARD QUALITY SAFE—2 feet 1y 1 foot 7 in. by 1 foot 6 in.—Drawer and shelf, wooden stand. Excellent condition Rs. 560. No offers. Apply Box No. 9919, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
T R9232

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE GWALIOR
SUN BRAND
PORTLAND CEMENT.
"Surpasses all the requirements of the British Standard Specification and is certified by Government Test House, Alipore to be cement of a high order and recommended for all classes of work. All enquiries and orders will have our best attention.
THE GWALIOR CEMENT CO., LTD.,
Navsari Buildings, Fort, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 1986.

THE IDEAL BEVERAGE FOR THE INDIAN CLIMATE—The well known Pure Munich Beer "Mathaserbrau"—at 13 per case of 2 doz. quarts or Rs. 24 per case of 4 doz. quarts F. O. R. Bombay from, GENERAL UTILITY PRODUCTS, Wine and Spirit Merchants. Imperial Chambers, Ballard Estate, Bombay.
T R8839

MUTTON SUET is the most common adulterant of Bazaar ghee. Only 88 per cent. mutton suet is digestible against 97.9 per cent. digestibility for coconut oil. Buy pure COCOGEM the deodorized coconut oil. As. 11½ per lb. in 6lb. net tins. Delivery Free. TATA OIL MILLS CO., LTD., Tatapuram, Cochin State.
T30 17644

KASHMIR SUPPLIES—Best DONEGAL TWEEDS of soft natural wool. Rs. 12 per suit length (7½ yds. by 24) Rs. 8 per coat length (5 yds.) Real Kashmir embroidered silk blouse piece Rs. 10. Silk embroidered Leather Vanity Bag Re. 5/2/-. Hand-picked fresh saffron Rs. 3 per tola. Pure Lotus Honey Re. 1/- per tola. KASHMIR SUPPLIES SYNDICATE, Srinagar, Kashmir.
T R9169

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS:—Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and subsequent insertion	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance, and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

SOMETHING FOR MILL OWNERS.

1. English Mill Stores of first quality only.
2. Made at our own Blackburn Works.
3. Latest and most up-to-date workshops.
4. Buy from the actual manufacturers
5. Trade Mark III which equals Textilaties
6. Textilaties a new word for textile Stores.
7. Large assortment in our Bombay Stock.
8. Shipment orders at competitive prices.

JONES TEXTILATIES EXPORT CO. LTD
(Late Weaving Supplies)
381, Hornby Road, Bombay.
Agents.—The Sizing Material Co., Ltd.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that MEETING OF THE CREDITORS of Hiralal Maganlal and Co., Jewellers, will be held at the office of the undersigned on the first floor of the premises occupied by Motilal Dahyabhai Zaveri at Kalbadevi Road on SATURDAY next the 15th instant at 2-30 p.m. when all the creditors of the above named Hiralal Maganlal and Co., are requested to attend.

Dated this 12th day of December, 1923.
MOTILAL DAHYABHAI,
SURAJMAL LALLUBHAI,
MANILAL REVASHANKER,
Trustees under the deed of composition of Hiralal Maganlal and Co.
18366

WANTED

SUITABLE CANDIDATES to fill two appointments of PROSECUTING INSPECTORS. Only those who are legal practitioners and have practised in local Criminal Courts for at least 5 years need apply.

Pay—Rs. 300 per month rising by annual increments for approved service of Rs. 10 to Rs. 400, plus Rs. 100 per month duty allowance, plus Rs. 25 conveyance allowance and free quarters or house rent up to a limit in lieu.

Selected candidates will have to pass a medical test of physical fitness and will remain on probation for one year.

Intending applicants should apply to the Undersigned before the 15th January, 1924, stating their qualifications, age and how long they have been practising.

P. A. KELLY,
Commissioner of Police
Head Police Office,
Bombay, 11th December, 1923.
18371

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 2851 of 1922.

Bai JENABAI, widow of Navrojally Allarakhia, of Bombay, Khoja Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Tandel Street, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Plaintiff.

vs.

KHOJA JAFFERBHAI CASSUM, of Bombay, Khoja Mahomedan Inhabitant, carrying on business as Glassware Merchant at Sheik Memon Street, outside the Fort, Bombay ..... Defendant.

WHEREAS in pursuance of a Warrant of Sale of immoveable property, dated the 26th day of September, 1923, the Sheriff has been directed to sell by Public Auction at the instance of the Plaintiff all the right, title and interest of the Defendant in the following property:-

All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate at Sheik Memon Street, in the City of Bombay, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, containing by admeasurement one hundred and fifty-one square yards or thereabouts and situate within the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 397, New No. 2286, Old Survey No. 3235, New Survey No. 1847, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Taxes under C Ward No. 108, Street No. 25, Shaik Memon Street, and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the North by the property of Varjivandas Mahadeodas, on or towards the South by the property of Zoola Hurkha, on or towards the West by the said Shaik Memon Street and on or towards the East by the public passage.

Notice is hereby given to all persons having rights in or charges or claims on the above-named property (other than claims involving an objection to the attachment or seeking the removal of the same) that they should on or before the 8th day of January, 1924, lodge in my office a statement verified by oath or solemn affirmation of such rights, claims or charges.

Dated this 3rd day of December, 1923.
(Sd.) EDWIN GYLETT,
Asstt. Commissioner.
C18372

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. MAGANLAL PRATAPCHAND, of Bombay Jain Hindu Inhabitant, has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

Any person having any claim or interest by way of sale, mortgage, gift, inheritance, lease, lien, charge, easement or otherwise in the said property or any part thereof, is hereby required to give notice thereof to the undersigned at their office at the Yusuf Building, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, after which period the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land of the quit and ground rent tenure situate on the South side of the public road leading to Banganga at Walkeshwar, in the City of Bombay, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, containing by admeasurement 152-2/9ths square yards or thereabouts and situated within the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue, under Old No 38, New No. 11287, Old Survey No. 3, New Survey No 7277 and Cadastral Survey No. 147, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 2967, Street No. 63, and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the North by public road leading to Banganga, on or towards the South by the property of Dwarkadas Lallubhai, on or towards the West by the temple of Shri Baldeoji and on or towards the East by the property of Jairam Somali and which premises are now in the occupation of the tenants.

Dated this 13th day of December, 1923.
KANGA & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
C18367

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of BHAWOORAO BABAJI SAWANT, late of Bombay, Maratha Hindu Inhabitant, Manager of the Pulgaon Mills at Pulgaon in the Central Provinces. ..... Deceased

GOVIND BHAWOORAO SAWANT, one of the sons of the deceased abovenamed of Bombay Maratha Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Nagpada, outside the Fort ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this twenty-ninth day of November in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty-three and in the fourteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI.
Registrar.
(Sd.) R. B. PATEL.

The 29th day of November, 1923.
Messrs. DIKSHIT MANGALAL & CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
C18374

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the PARTNERSHIP heretofore subsisting between our client Mr. GAJANAN BIANI and Mr. RAMANAND MANGILAL, carrying on business as Commission Agents at Shaikh Memon Street under the style and firm of Gajanan Biani has been DISSOLVED by mutual consent as from Kartak Sud 1st S. Y. 1980 (9th November 1923), so far as concerns the said Ramanand Mangilal who retires from the said firm.

Dated this 13th day of December, 1923.
KANGA AND CO.,
Attorneys for Mr. Gajanan Biani.
C18364

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 4781 of 1922.

LALJI DOONGERSEY and JADAVJI DOONGERSEY, the Trustees of the Mandir of Shri Prannathji at Bhuleshwar, outside the Fort of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitants, residing at Ridge Road, without the Fort of Bombay ..... Plaintiffs.

versus

(1) BHAWANI GOVIND, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, now temporarily residing at Cutch Anjar, Cutch, in the Territories of His Highness the Rao of Cutch; and (2) HAKMAJI MOTAJI AND CO., a firm, carrying on business at Tamkar Street, without the Fort of Bombay, by their Munim, Hirachand Koolaji ..... Defendants.

TAKE NOTICE that this Honourable Court will be moved before His Lordship Mr. Justice Mulla on THURSDAY, the 20th day of December, 1923, at 11-30 a.m. or so soon thereafter as Counsel on behalf of the abovenamed Plaintiffs be heard to apply for a decree absolute for sale of the property mortgaged to the Plaintiffs through Mr. N. H. Moos, Receiver appointed herein, with liberty to the Plaintiffs to bid at such auction sale and that the net sale proceeds thereof be paid to the plaintiffs in satisfaction of the total amount then due to them and that in event of the said net sale proceeds not being sufficient to pay the total amount due to the plaintiffs, they may be at liberty to apply for a personal decree against the 1st defendant for the balance remaining due and payable to them.

Copy affidavit of the 2nd plaintiff abovenamed affirmed on the 23rd day of November 1923 made in support of this Notice of Motion is sent herewith.

Dated this 23rd day of November, 1923.
TYABJI DAYABHAI AND CO.,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

To,
BHAWANI GOVIND,
The 1st defendant abovenamed,
HAKMAJI MOTAJI AND CO., a firm,
The 2nd defendant abovenamed.

AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Auctioneers & Commission Agents
122, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 521.

WEEKLY SALE.

HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURE CHESTERFIELD SOFAS SAFES ITALIAN COMBS, BOOKS, BOOTS, USED STAMPS, DECEASED'S WEARING APPARELS, VELOCITY TESTING MACHINE, INSOLVENT'S JAPANESE BROACHES, ETC. ETC.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and CO. will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 17th December, 1923, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their rooms No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—

Household and office furniture, such as drawing room sofas, chairs arm and armless chairs, cabinets, dining table, writing tables office tables, racks, teapoys, sideboards, cupboards, book stands, Chesterfield sofas, safes, cricket bats, etc.

One sweet-toned piano.

By the order of the Post-master-General:—Gunny pieces and bags, tents and clocks.

By the order of the Manager of the Dead Letter office:—Books, Boots, wearing apparels, used stamps, provisions, etc.

By the order of B. N. Lang, Esq., the Agent to the Official Assignee of Madras, Re: Estate of Eldanmull Lakhraj (Insolvent).

Chairs, clock Mehta boxes, trunks, clothes, one lot stationery, Japanese broaches, etc., etc.

By the order of H. C. B. Mitchell Esqr., the Administrator-General of Bombay and Administrator of the estate and effects of the late Mr. H. Jackson.

Wearing apparels, boots, shoes, leatherbag, Velocity testing Machine, etc. etc.

By the order of the office concerned:—7 cases Lalan Combs, size 24" 50 gross in each case.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 14th December 1923.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
Apollo Street.

AUCTION SALE OF THE RIGHT, TITLE AND INTEREST OF THE MORTGAGOR IN THE VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT TARDEO ROAD, WITHOUT THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

Under instructions from Messrs. Vachha & Co., Solicitors, for the Mortgagees, Messrs. Tullochand Hakmaji & Co., and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Pitamber Vallabhdas and under the power of sale reserved to the Mortgagees by an Indenture of Mortgage dated 23rd December, 1920, made between the Mortgagor of the one part and the Mortgagees of the other part, Messrs. J. S. MODY & CO., will sell by Public Auction on the premises on FRIDAY, the 21st day of December, 1923, at 5 p.m. (S. T.) the right, title and interest of the Mortgagor, Pitamber Vallabhdas in the undermentioned property.

SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground containing by admeasurement 1,690 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 357, New No. 13871, Old Survey No. 145-146 and New Survey No. 2/7023 together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under D Ward Nos. 21 and 3730 and Street No. 89 and all which premises are situate at and on the West side of Tardeo Road without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay and are bounded on or towards the East by the property of Lladhar Haridas and on or towards the West by the Tardeo Road aforesaid on or towards the North by the property of Mithibai Jamshedji Parekh and on or towards the South by the property of Adamji Peerbhoy.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Vachha & Co., Solicitors for the Mortgagees at their office Yusuf Building, Church Gate Street or to the undersigned.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 14th December, 1923.

AUCTION SALE.

MEHTA & CO.

AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT AND G.I.P. RAILWAY
Telephone No. 1288.

AUCTION SALE THIS DAY AT 4.30 P.M.
AUCTION SALE OF A VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY SITUATE AT TANK STREET OUTSIDE THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

THIS DAY FRIDAY the 14th Dec. 1923, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs MEHTA AND CO., will sell by Public Auction by order of Messrs. Khandwalla and Chhotalal, Attorneys for Messrs. Purney Runsey and another the Mortgagees and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagors Sadakmiya Usmanbhai and Oomermiya Usmanbhai, Insolvents and in pursuance of the power of sale reserved to the said Mortgagee in an Indenture of Mortgage dated the 20th December, 1918, the undermentioned very valuable landed property on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of the quit and ground rent tenure situate at Tank Street outside the Fort of Bombay together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon containing by admeasurement ninety-seven and three upon nine square yards or thereabouts and situated within the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and Registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No 1602, New No 8725, Old Survey No 2629 New Survey No. 4040 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under F Ward No. 390 and Street Nos. 71 and 73 and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the North by a sweepers' passage on or towards the South by the house now or lately of Wanmali Jiwan on or towards the West by the Tank Street and on or towards the East by a public passage.

Further particulars and conditions of sale can be had on application to Messrs. Khandwalla and Chhotalal, Attorneys for the mortgagees at their office at Esmail Building, Hornby Road, Fort, or of the undersigned.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 14th December, 1923.

BENNETT & CO.

120, Apollo Street, Fort.

RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR INVESTORS.
AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT MALABAR HILL, WALKESHWAR ROAD, FACING SEA WITH MOTOR GARAGES.

Under instructions from the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Ahmedally Molla Abdeally Tapia the Mortgagor and in pursuance of the power of sale conferred by the Indenture of Mortgage dated the 25th day of November, 1920, Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on TUESDAY the 18th day of December, 1923, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction on the premises the undermentioned property:—

All that piece or parcel of pension and tax land at Malabar Hill Walkeshwar Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, within the Registration District and Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 696 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 323, and New No. 2128, and Old Survey No. 13, New Survey No. 2/7233 and in the Books of the Municipality under D Ward No. 2490 (2E) and Street No. 433 (E) and bounded as follows:—That is to say on the East by the Malabar Hill on the West by the property of the Collector of Bombay on the North by Plot No. 3 of Vazir Haji and on the South by the Plot No. 1 of Esufally M. Lotia.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Mr. F. P. Pavri, Solicitor at Great Western Buildings, Bake House Lane, Fort or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF GLASS FACTORY KNOWN AS THE EASTERN GLASS FACTORY WITH ITS STOCK-IN-TRADE AT COORLA, AGRA ROAD.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esqr., the Receiver Appointed in Suit No. 4241 of 1923 (Wassiemal Achomal vs. Lallubhai), Messrs. BENNETT AND CO. will on MONDAY, the 17th instant sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), at Coorla Agra Road. The glass factory with its stock-in-trade. Chemical such as soda, arsenic, magnesia, sands, Crucible moulds polishing plates, etc., Glassware, such as Hurricane, Diets, and gas globes, 14 to 40 ins. chimneys, glass jars, Battery jars Kitson, Alladin and Washington glovers, Gas Hand Carts and Bullocks, office furniture, etc., etc.
The above is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF TEAK TIMBER SQUARES.

Under instructions from H. E. Robertson, Esqr. Receiver, Orient Co. (India) Ltd. (in Liquidation), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will on THURSDAY, the 27th instant sell by Public Auction at 2 p.m. (S.T.) at The Bombay Port Trust, Tank Bunder Estate, Sewri Reclamation on account and at the risk of Mia Jan Mahomed, Timber Merchant of Kazi Moholla, Pydhonie, Bombay, the following:—

About 25 Tons Teak squares.

The goods to be cleared away within two days in payment of the purchase money.

AUCTION SALE OF PADLOCKS AND ASSORTED SPOONS, ETC.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY the 15th inst at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms the quantity of Grey and coloured piece goods etc.

By order of the office concerned and on account and at the risk of the defaulting Indentor, Messrs. Kaderbhoy Esmailji of Abdul Rehman Street

4 cases containing 550 dozs. Padlocks of different sizes (Eagle lock Co.).

9 cases containing 900 Dozs. Padlocks of different sizes (Eagle Lock Co.)

20 cases containing 144 gross, Tea, Table, and Dessert Spoons (Dudgt and Seymour, Ltd).

By order of N. H. Moos, Esqr. Receiver appointed in suit No. 3221 of 1921 (Nathumal vs. Ishersing).

1 Godrej Safe D quality.—Mehta boxes, one carpet, copying press etc.

AT 1-30 P.M. (S.T.)

1 Secondhand rubber tyred Brougham (English).
1 Secondhand rubber tyred Victoria.
1 Secondhand rubber tyred Landaulette.
1 Strong built second hand Tonga.
1 Arab horse.
A Bay English gelding—15 hands, 10 years old, a good Tank and Trapper Novice.
1 Kathiawady horse in saddle and harness.
1 Henderson Motor Cycle with side car 8 H.P.
1 Hudson Motor Car (super six) 7 seater guaranteed in first class order throughout.

BENNETT & CO.
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 14th December, 1923.

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AMUSEMENTS.

LAST DAY
OF THE
SECOND WEEK!
WEST-END CINEMA
A SUBLIME VISION OF DAZZLING SPLENDOUR
VICTORIAN SARDOU'S IMMORTAL LOVE ROMANCE.
THE FINAL SIX ALL-ABSORBING SENSE-STAGGERING NERVE THRILLING PARTS!
"THEODORA"
Featuring the pretty adorable
RITA JOLIVET
See the "Priestess of Sin" in her most alluring bewitching love-escapades!
See the vicious, licentious Empress in her hellish moods—
The International News and a Comedy in the Programme.
To-Night 5-30, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m. (S. T.)
EXCLUSIVE RIGHTS CONTROLLED BY J. PEARSON & Co.,
Victoria Buildings, Parsi Bazar, Bombay, for India, Burma, Ceylon, Straits Settlements and Malay States.
WEST-END CINEMA
(NEW CHURNEY ROAD).

NOVELTY CINEMA
(GRANT ROAD, TRAM TERMINUS)
LAST DAY OF SECOND WEEK!
Further new nine parts this week!
To-day fail not to see the Great and Charming Love story by the Gaumont Co.
A beautifully produced serial picture. In twelve episodes
"TWO LITTLE URCHINS"
NOTE—This serial has been provided with specially prepared beautiful English, Gujarati and Marathi Titles.
A Comedy in the Programme.
CRICKETERS' GATHERING!
In view of the splendid play of the Hindus in the Quadrangular Matches, the proprietors of the Novelty Cinema have invited all the cricketers of all the Elevens to-day to the 8-45 p. m. (S. T.) Show, when valuable Gold Medals and other prizes will be distributed. The opening nine parts of "Two Little Urchins" will be screened in the 8-45 p. m. show while the further nine parts of the second week's instalment will be screened in the 10-30 p. m. (S. T.) show. Spectators will be entitled to see both these shows in one single ticket.
NOVELTY CINEMA
(GRANT ROAD, TRAM TERMINUS.)

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
CINEMA AT 6-30 P. M.
LANDRU.
To-Night at 9-30 p. m.
INDIAN CONCERT

EMPIRE THEATRE
To-day at 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p. m.
FUN FRIDAY

EMPRESS THEATRE
To-day at 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p.m.
"MISTRESS OF THE WORLD."
THIRD CHAPTER.

Cinema Majestic
GIRGAUM.
Presents Again
By Special request of its patrons
STAR FILM'S LTD.
Production
CHAMPRAJ HADA
The Most beautiful Indian Picture.
A picture abounding in Mogul Gorgeousness—hair raising thrills
TIME—RATES—AS USUAL

IMPERIAL
presents
To-night and during this Week
Second and last Instalment
of
"THEODORA"
"THEODORA"
The Greatest motion picture the World has ever known.
SEE
The wonderful scenes in the Hippodrome and the suppression of rebellions by aid of hungry lions which are realistic pieces of stagecrafts.
also
PATHE GAZETTE AND A SELECTED COMIC.
Daily four shows:—
5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
EXTRA SHOWS ON
Sat: Sunday and Bank Holiday at 3-30 p.m
PRICES AS USUAL.
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW.

FANCY FETE
IN
St. Xavier's College Grounds.
CONCERTS
SIDE-SHOWS—STALLS—
FUN AND FROLIC
FROM
Friday, 14th Dec.
COME—BRING YOUR
FRIENDS.
Help a Good Cause.

Gandharv Natak Mandali
GRANT ROAD
NEW ELPHINSTONE THEATRE
For the help of Maharashtriya Mofa Vachanalaya.
Saturday 15th Dec. 1923 at 8-30 p. m.
ASHA-NIRASHA
Sunday 16th Dec. 1923 at 3 p. m.
AKACHA PYALA
Rates excluding amusement Taxes. } 5, 4, 3, 2, 1-8, 1, 0/12, 0/8.

A WELCOME
to the Lovers of Books
Mrs. Radha Bai Atmaram Sagoon,
has opened a Branch at Sandhurst Road Tram Terminus, next to Marwadi Vidyalaya, where Books are sold between 8 a.m. to 11 a. m. and 4 p. m. to 8 p.m. at Considerably Reduced Prices.
Books are varied from time to time to suit different taste.

CAUSE LIST.

(FRIDAY, December 14.)

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MARTEN.

In the Division Court No. 40.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

3959-21—Rustomji and G, Mohanlal Lalubhai Dharmsy Jetha and Co, Raghuaya N and Co.

4285-21—Bhaishanker K and G, Gosha Kabushiki Ltd v Harichand and Co., Judah and S.

3348-20—Malvi M R and Co., Harnandrai Fulchand v Kanaiyalal Purnamal and others, Vachha and Co.

3422-20—Bhaishanker K and G, Bhimji Ramdas v Dr. Sorabji M Khambatta, Merwanji K and Co.

2947-20—Madhowji and Co, Sudashiv N Harite v D S Mane, Daphtary F and D.

2389-22—Vachha and Co, Fakir Mahomed Habib and another v Jusab Noormahomed, Payne and Co.

1591-22—Madhowji and Co, Vithaldas Khimji v Devji Waghji and another, Captain and V, Vachha and Co.

2233-22—Madhowji and Co, Gopal Malhar Bakre v Shri Shahur Agency, Vachha and Co.

3665-21—Payne and Co, The Holland Bombay Trading Co Ltd v Gulam Husein Thaverbhai and anr, Dallas and Co.

656-22—Andrade and C, Arthimisi Fialho Souza v Guilhermina Aranji de Souza widow and anr, Thakoredas and D.

2131-22—Jehangir M and S, Kanji Velji Bhima Vasta and Sons, Soonderdas and Co.

2003-20—Edgelow G W and Co, Bai Shirinbai widow v Bai Banubai widow, Ardeshir H D and Co.

2686-20—Madhowji and Co, Nanakchand Isharsing v Nandlal Devda, Wadia G and Co.

5309-21—Kanga and Co, Laxmibai Pokerdas Jetram v Atmaram Mulchand and ors, Dikshit M and Co.

311-20—Little and Co, John Bruer Murray Son and Co v Damji Velji, Surveyor and Co.

313-20—Little and Co, John Bruer Murray Son and Co v Damji Velji and anr, Surveyor and Co.

3838-21—Jamsedji R and D, Tehilram Girdharidas v Lalji Dayal and ors, Mulla and M, Forbes and Co.

1047-22—Jamsedji R and D, In Person, Khatizabai and anr v Sulleman Heji Ebrahim and ors, Matubhai J and M, Kharas and Co, Little and Co., G B Pandia.

1698-22—Shah and C, Ibrahim Adamali v Gulamali Mahomedali Kagalwalla and anr, Thakoredas and D, Jamsedji R and D.

3279-20—Kanga and Co, Cawasha H L Batliwalla and ors v Dr Dinsha H L Batliwalla and ors, Wadia G and Co.

1985-18—Craigie B and C, The Imperial Bank of India Ltd v Motilal Tejmal, Merwanji K and Co.

1368-22—Mulla and M, Ramdutt Brijmohan v Ramcoover Ganeshdas and ors, Raghavaya N and Co.

997-15—Captain and V, The Advocate-General of Bombay v Mulji Giza and ors, Merwanji K and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE PRATT.

In the Division Court No. 46.

FOR JUDGMENT.

3643-23—Rele and Co, Parashram Dataram Shamdasani v The Industrial Bank Ltd and ors, Little and Co, Payne and Co.

FOR SPEAKING TO THE MINUTES OF DECREE.

3633-20—Tyabji D and Co, Bhagwandas Parashram v Shusing Vishanlal and ors, Malvi M R and Co.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

SHORT CAUSES (RENT SUITS).

3816-23—Merwanji K and Co, Bai Dinbai widow and anr v Mrs John Leonzini widow.

4033-23—Ferreira and V, Bhutaji Deepaji v M Dadabhoy Dhanjibhai and anr, Ardeshir H D and Co, Little and Co.

948-23—Shamrao M and H, Ahmid Vallimahomed and ors, Purshotam Waghji, Dubash and Co.

SHORT CAUSES.

2980-23—Mulla and M, Rustomji Dorabji v Krishnadas Shah and ors, Craigie B and C.

3276-23—Crawford B and Co, The Imperial Bank of Persia v The Motor and Allied Products Co Ltd (in liquidation) and ors, Payne and Co.

2556-23—Thakoredas and Co, Dhondu Narayen v C J Mehta and ors, Dubash and Co.

3976-22—Tyabji D and Co, Khushalchand Gopaldas v Lakhmichand Ramprasad and anr, Merwanji K and Co.

4717-22—Khandwalla and C, Achalji Teckchand and Co v Jeychand Dayabhai and ors, Purnanand C and J.

4241-22—Motichand and D, Dayaji Devichand v Gulabchand Premraj, Rustomji and G.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

SHORT CAUSES (RENT SUITS).

4045-23—Merwanji K and Co, Jethabhai Padamsy v Mahadeo Sahano and ors.

4077-23—Tayabji D and Co, Jamnadas Kalianji Vyas v Madhusudan Motilal and ors.

4078-23—F P Pavri, Ratilal Manchubhai and ors v Samaldas Vanmalidas.

4090-23—Madhowji and Co, Sudar Suleman Cassam Haji Mitha v Habib Abdul Gani, Matubhai J and M.

4092-23—Amin and D, Ramji Motichand Shah v Ramji Purshotam and Co, Mulla and M.

4093-23—Payne and Co, The Crown Spg and Mfg Co Ltd v Sandia Lalata and ors.

4158-23—Tyabji D and Co, Bundeally Bhojabhai and ors v E D Ezekiel, M B Chothia and Co.

4188-23—Captain and V, Shambhuprasad Khodidas v Govindji Gopalji.

4189-23—Purnanand C and J, Wamanrao Amadrao Joshi v The Venus Electric Co and ors, Patell and E.

4190-23—Payne and Co, Pestonji Fakirji Sidhwa and anr v Merwan Boman Irani and ors, Lala and Co.

4191-23—Jehangir and S, Pirojshaw Ruttonji Dubash and ors v Pochaji H B Jeejibhoy, Kharas and Co.

4192-23—Daphtary F and D, Seth Mafatlal Gopaldas v Mapilal Mohanlal Parekh, Amin and D.

4203-23—Ferreira and V, A V Perreira v J L M D'Souza and ors.

4250-23—Amarchand and M, Hatimbhai Gulam Huseia and anr v Esufali Gulam Husein and anr.

4251-23—Pathare and Co, Bhalchandra Ramchandra Acharya and ors v Shankerrao Mahadeo Khote, Thathe and Co.

4264-23—Dallas and Co, Haji Alimahomed Haji Cassam v Irani Rashid Khodabux.

4295-23—Mirza and M. Mahomed Jusab Haji Abdul Satar v Syed Muzafri.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE FAWCETT.

In the Division Court No. 49.

FOR DECREE ABSOLUTE.

1317-23—Rustomji and G, Gulamali Abdulali Haveliwalla v Mahomedally Dawoodji Sura, Kanga and Co.

FOR PERSONAL DECREE.

2591-21—Judah and S, Meghji Moorji v Tyabally Kamruddin, Merwanji K and Co.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

2782-21—N C Dalal and Co, Nathalal Meganlal v Pathak Walchand and Co Ltd and anr, Manilal and K.

2679-21—Motichand and D, Ratanbai widow v Tricumdas Meghji, Manubhai and Co.

SHORT CAUSES.

1587-23—Pandia and Co, Bahadurchand Mathuradas v Sarupsingh Dayalsingh, Dubash and Co.

4431-23—Ardeshir H D and Co, Lakhmichand Khetsey v Husein Abdul Rehman and Co, Madhowji and Co.

FOR TRIAL OF PRELIMINARY ISSUE.

2514-21—N C Dalal and Co, Kakaldas Umedchand v Nandlal Brijvallabhdas and ors, Daphtary F and D.

LONG CAUSES.

5747-22—Unwalla P and P, Haji Ebrahim Haji Jamal and anr v Maneckshaw Hormusji Gandhi, Merwanji K and Co.

226-21—Tyabji D and Co, Bayabai and anr v Kazi Noormahomed Kazi Abdul Karim Porbandari, Soonderdas and Co.

610-23—Khandwalla and Chh, Mohanlal Dharamsey v Chhotalal Keshavji Shah and ors, Pandia and Co.

5675-22—Purnanand C and J, Bai Manibai and anr v Madhavlal and Co, Pandia and Co.

926-23—Motichand and D, Maneckram Madanlal v Jugmohan Vassanji, Mehta L and Co.

1770-23—Unwalla P and P, Nusserwanji Rustomji Petigora v Sorabji Nawroji Talati, Chubb and Co.

649-23—Bhaishanker K and G, Matubhai Manecklal Shah v Jethabhai Narsey and anr, Amin and D.

1351-23—Jehangir and S, Jugjiwan Nathubhai v Lakhundas Bhimji Bhanji, Khandwalla and Co.

2711-21—Vachha and Co, Mansingh Shivprasad v Darsansing Murti Manohar, Dharamsi D and Co.

1311-23—Mantri and Co, Tehminabai widow v Damoder Sadashiv Dongre, Dabholker and Co.

S C 1013-23—Unwalla P and P, Gustad Khodadad Irani and anr v Tehminabai widow, Mantri and Co.

S C Ct 2388/2562-22—Madhavji and Co, Gulabsingh Gurudahsingh v Kokamal Madhoram, Hiralal and Co.

3730-20—Manchershaw and N, Tatya Raoji v Motichand Jechand and ors, Motichand and D, Kharas and Co.

929-22—Judah and S, The Bombay Tanneries Ltd (in liquidation) v Ambashanker Ishwarlal Vakil, Manubhai and Co.

2778-21—Amin and D, Bai Shirinbai Dhanjishaw Dhondy and anr v Bai Meherbai widow and anr, Wadia G and Co.

2367-23—Amin and D, Pranlal P Makanji v K M Chaubal and anr, N C Dalal and Co.

2820-21—Little and Co, Trustees of the Port of Bombay v The Arab Steamers Ltd, Craigie B and C.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KEMP.

In the Division Court No. 54.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

SHORT CAUSES.

1339-23—Khandwalla and C, Chimanram Motilal, Sagarmal Bhuramat N C Dalal and Co.

LONG CAUSES.

3019-19—N C Dalal and Co, Chunilal Oghad v Chandulal Manilal, Edgelow G W and Co.

1779-18—Ramanlal and H, Jaswantlal Wadilal v Chandulal Parbhudas, Ardeshir H D and Co.

1786-18—Ramanlal and H, Jasmantlal Wadilal Bhagwandas Gangaram Ardeshir H D and Co.

2725-19—Raghavaya N and Co, Krishnaji Lumbaji v Vithaldas Bhagwandas and Co, Mulla and M.

281-20—Little and Co, Marshall and Co v Kanshik Bros and Co, G B Pandya.

1105-20—F K Dadachanji, Ganijan Mahomed v R J Mistry, M B Chothia.

1733-20—Mulla and M Maganlal Parbhudas v Chabildas Nathubhai, Ardeshir H D and Co.

4965-22—Vacha and Co, Mansing Shivprasad v Ramchandra Dalichand, Tyebji D and Co.

265-22—Pandia Co, Ranchorlal Chagoobhai Desai v Manilal Chunilal Shroff and ors, Ferreira and V.

4733-22—Malvi M R and Co, Gangaram Dwarkadas v Naravandas V Dessa and Co, Amarchand and M.

1852-23—Mulla and M, Paloo Krishna Mistry v Rahimtoola Gigabhai, Judah and S.

3027-22—Rustomji and G, Vassonji Mulji Lakhamsey Harpal, Mulji Th and Co.

4327-22—Mehta L and Co, Rehmatbai widow, Hassan Abubaker, Shamrao M and H.

2479-19—Merwanji K and Co, Thakoredas Fatechand, Keshavji Kanji Mulla Mulla and M.

1143-23—Thakoredas and D, Basantilal Gavridutt Podder Durgadutt Bansidhar Savalha, Bhaishanker K and G.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MULLA.

In the Division Court No. 37.

25-23—A Kirke Smith, In Re: Government Ismail Ahmed Hafiz Moosa, Payne and Co.

15-22—A Kirke Smith, In Re: Government Drupadibai widow and others Jehangir M and S.

CONTESTED SHORT CAUSE.

3149-23—Malvi M R and Co., Ramchand Hardayal and others v Jaigopal Barkatram and others, Manubhai B & M. Madhowji and Co.

COMMERCIAL CAUSES.

3936-23—Matubhai J and M. Ismail Dharamsey v Ladhabhai Suleman.

1300-23—Wadia G and Co, Nusserwanji Ratanji Nazir v Scindia Steam Navigation Co Ltd, Payne and Co.

3520-23—Edgelow G W and Co, Haji Abdulla Junas and Co v Vasiram Dayaram, Rustomji and G.

4993-22—Mulji T and Co, Bhikhabhai Motilal v Deccan Paint and Oil Mills Co Ltd, Rustomji and G.

1570-23—Merwanji K and Co, Kadulmal Jethanand v Dorabji Edulji, Kanga and Co.

4510-22—Jamshedji R and D, Karimbhoy Shamsuddin v The Malabar Timber Co Ld, Crawford B and Co.

4083-23—Mulla and M, Alladin Mahomedbhoy and Co v Abdul Kadar Bawla, Ardeshir H D and Co.

4095-23—Ferreira and V, P Alma v S H Noorriel and Co, Mirza and M.

1927-23—Crawford B and Co, Swan Mills Ltd and ors v Ramanlal Jamnadas, Pathare and Co, Khandwalla and Chh.

SHORT CAUSES.

2881-23—G B Pandya, Irigim Crotier v Lallubhai Dayabhai, Chitnis K and M.

3379-23—Ramanlal and H, Mansukhlal Oghadbhai v Jogilal Shivlal, S N Nanavati.

3021-23—Amarchand and M, Vithal Govind Medhi v Dharamdas Nagardas, Shroff and L.

2038-23—Little and Co, The Bank of Morvi Ltd v Captain E W Courtney and anr, Chubb and Co.

1905-23—Pandia and Co, Abdul Latiff Usman v Mahomed Hassam Oyubji, Merwanji K and Co.

2962-23—Daphtary F and D, Jethabhai Gulabchand and Co v Joharmal Sarapchand, N C Dalal and Co.

3282-23—Malvi M R and Co, Vallabhdas Govindji v A M Haji Yusuf Said, Raghavaya N and Co.

3523-23—Khandwalla and Chh, Hargovinddas Harjiwandas v Karsandas Vallabhdas, In Person.

2516-23—Crawford B and Co, The Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay v B N Gang and ors, Purnanand C and J.

3716-23—Chubb and Co, R C Lewis v Franks S Lund, Crawford B and Co.

2985-23—Ramanlal and H, Dossabhai Hirachand v A A Khan, Dabholker and Co.

NEW HIGH SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

A YEAR OF PROGRESS.

The New High School for Girls (The old Frere Fletcher School) was taken over by the present Board of Trustees in November, 1921; and is now being conducted by them as a Day School for girls of all denominations.

The aim of this Institution is to supply the long-felt want of a well-conducted School. It is open to all and there is no distinction of race, class or creed within its walls.

The School opened in January, 1922, with 75 pupils on the roll. In January, 1923, the number of pupils increased to 112 and now the School has 135 pupils on the roll consisting of 17 Christians, 4 Jews, 7 Hindus, 25 Mahommedans, 1 Japanese, 3 Persians and 78 Parsis.

The Trustees feel pleasure in announcing the gift of Promissory Notes of the face value of Rs. 5,000/- from the Trustees of Miss Prescott's Memorial Fund for the endowment of a Scholarship and Prize in her name.

Considerable changes have been made in the staff. The School has secured the services of Miss Guha, M. A. of the Calcutta University as Lady Principal. Music is under the guidance of Mr. Behr of the Bombay Symphony Orchestra and Drawing and Painting are taught by Mr. A. P. Artist, who holds first class certificates in Drawing and allied subjects. Calisthenics or Physical Culture forms a regular part of the School curriculum, under Miss Mahoney. In February, 1922, the school won the Cup for the Relay Race, in the Finals Competition for the Bombay Girls' High School Athletic Association.

The School's Girl-Guides Company consists of 4 patrols, the members of which number 25. The Guides worked under the Captaincy of Miss Amy Rustomjee who resigned on her departure for England. Miss Homai Mehta is now their Captain.

In March 1923, 4 pupils were sent up for the Matriculation Examination, out of whom 3 were successful.

Reference may be made to a few of the other features of the School. A Students' Club has been established, the membership of which is limited to the senior girls of the School. Meetings are held every week of which lectures, debates and discussions and socials form the chief features. In order to encourage those gifted with literary tastes, a Magazine has been started, contributions to which are sent in by the girls themselves.

KENYA INDIAN SITUATION.

SERVANTS OF INDIA SOCIETY SENDS A REPRESENTATIVE.

Mr. S. G. Vaze Editor of the "Servant of India," who has been deputed to visit Kenya, on behalf of the Society, sailed on Wednesday by the s.s. "Khandalla." The Congress deputation headed by Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, which was also to sail by the same steamer, could not do so on account of some unforeseen circumstances; and Mr. Vaze, therefore, who had at first decided to go along with this deputation was obliged to go alone. However Mr. Vaze will join the Congress deputation in Kenya, as soon as it goes there in January 1924. Besides attending the Congress he will, if possible, attend the meetings of the Kenya Legislative Assembly, when it will discuss the Emigration Rules and also study the conditions of Indians as well as African Natives. After finishing his tour in Kenya he will go to Zanzibar and Tanganyika and will return to India by the first week of February 1924.

WEST END CINEMA.

The popular Herbert Rawlinson is again starring at the West End Cinema in a film entiled "Fools and Riches." It is described as an actionful story of riotous revelry versus true love, and it commences a weeks' run at the West End on Saturday night. Jimmy Durgan was a rollicking youth, the son of a rich railroad president, Jimmy dedicated the early years of his life to spending the paternal fortune. He flung money away with absolute abandon and gave parties which established precedents for gaiety. Always in the role of host, he surrounded himself with a host of ne'er-do-wells and adventuresses. Advice regarding the character of his associates was ignored, and thus he gained his father's displeasure. The old man had dreamed that his son would follow in his footsteps and so he devised a cunning scheme to force Jimmy from his worthless way of living. He divided the legacy, which he knew he must soon leave his son, in such a way that the latter could not have access to the major portion until he had proved his ability to handle it. Rawlinson, who is the romantic hero of so many screen plays, is cast in a role well suited to his breezy personality and versatile ability. He is admirably supported by Katherine Perry, Doris Pawn and Tully Marshall.

"Fools and Riches" is the type of story which carries an appeal of exceptional interest to cinema-goers who like their entertainment favoured with a spice of realism.

INDO-IRANIAN RELIGION.

COSMOGONY.

The following is Mr. Hodiwala's last of the series of lectures on Indo-Iranian Religion:—"The Indian as well as Iranian people freely indulged in cosmogonical speculations. Several poets and philosophers endeavoured to solve the problem of the origin of the universe. One of the important hymns of the Rigveda, which is a sublime attempt of the ancient Aryans to solve the question has been lavishly applauded by scholars. Briefly summarised it is as follows:—'In the commencement there was neither non-entity nor entity. No atmosphere nor sky beyond it. Death was not then, nor immortality. There was no distinction of day and night. Apart from that One Being nothing whatever existed. Yes, there was darkness, enveloped in which was chaos, void and formless. Thereafter there arose desire in him. Then that Almighty God uttered a world." This resembles the statement in Nivid or incantation and produced the the Pahlvi Bundehishna that Ahuramazda, reciting the incantation of Ahunavairya produced archangels who completed the work of erection.

Another account is that God created Vishvakarman the all-doer, then Fire, and then Plant's father. This is analogous to the belief contained in the Pahlavi works that Ahuramazda first produced Bahman, who finished the work of creating the different things of the universe. He then produced Asha, the archangel presiding over Fire, and lastly he produced Amertat, the Plant's Lord.

A third account is this that at first there were waters only. They began to perform austerities. Then a Golden Egg came into existence. He uttered certain words, which brought the earth firmament and sky into existence. There is nothing corresponding to this account in the Parsi scriptures.

A fourth account is this that Brahma, dividing his body into two parts, became with the first half a man, and with the other half a woman; and by the union of these the world was produced. This resembles the account in the Genesis and in the Pahlavi works, according to which Ahuramazda by his will-power created Spenta Aramaite (the Earth), and by their union the first man was produced.

The order of the creations of the 'universe' in the scriptures of the Aryans and Iranians was almost a similar and was as follows:—Eternal or universal Law, night, sea-waters, time Sun and Moon, Heaven and Earth, Air and Light. The order of the important creations of this 'world' was as under:—Infinite space, wind, fire, water, earth, trees, corn and men. Stormy gusts of wind gave rise to excessively hot air, which on solidification became hot water generally known as the "first Thermal Ocean", the water becoming cool, earth came up on the surface of the waters like cream or milk. Then from the earth came trees from which men were born. The ancient Greeks and Germans also held the opinion that man was produced from trees.

ESCHATOLOGY.

The usual method of the disposal of the corpses among the Hindus were cremation, and sometimes burial. But according to the Atharvaveda, there were two other processes namely exposure and casting away of sick old people in deserts to be devoured by birds. Both the Indians and Iranians had the custom of collecting bodies of deceased persons and preserving them in receptacles.

Another custom was to burn an ox or goat with the body, under the belief that the soul marched into heaven, riding on the beast. The Parsis had a similar custom of slaughtering a goat on the fourth day after death and placing its fat on the fire.

In both the scriptures there were similar conceptions about heaven and hell, each of which had four different stages. In both the House of Song full of eternal light was the highest heaven. The birth of a son was looked upon as a matter of great joy among both the communities, since he was a sort of light in the heaven. Although the bridge of judgment is not found in the Hindu works, still the concept of the bridge existed among the Hindus. The Chinvat Bridge of the Zoroastrians and the Path of the Fathers of the Hindus were guarded by two dogs having four eyes. The righteous soul met with good wind in its march to heaven.

No traces of the doctrine of metempsychosis or transmigration, or reincarnation, which are the distinguishing features of the Aryan religion are not to be found in the earlier parts of the Rigveda and also in the Avestan scriptures. The people of the hoary post were highly moral people, who had no notion of sin. Righteousness in this world and immortality in the next world were the desiderate of the Indo-Iranian people.

MYTHOLOGY.

Myths are of various kinds, some of which have been already referred to. Both the Hindu and Iranian writers considered it as a sort of diversion to speak of certain phenomena in nature as illustrations of consanguineous incest was most repugnant. The union of male and female elements was supposed to be a necessary stage in the cosmogonical account of the universe. Myths of Brahma, Prajapati and Yama-Yami fall under the category.

Semi-historial accounts of illustrious personages and brave heroes of the Indo-Iranian period are found to be closely analogous in the Vedic as well as Avestan writings. The accounts of Vivasvat-Vevanghvat, Yama-Yima Kavi-Vshana, Kavi-Ushan, Ahidasa Azidahaka, Trita Aptya-Thita Athvya, Krishna Kerasani, Gandharva-Gandareva, and Vritrahan (Indra)—Verethraghna have several common points worthy of close and careful study, having no doubt whatever that these illustrious men and brave heroes were the ancestors of the Indo-Iranian people in the hoary past.

In both the scriptures, the doctrine of revelation the conception of the moral triad, rules about purity, and mode of naming persons were closely analogous although probably neither writing was indebted to the other or even to a common source."

CHILDREN'S CONSTIPATION.
A Safe and Simple Remedy.
The careful mother will always safe-guard her infant or young children against constipation. Care in feeding and the administration of Baby's Own Tablets when necessary are the best means of prevention and cure.

To mothers everywhere Baby's Own Tablets, the Carnahan medicine's remedy, are a real friend. They are equally harmless and helpful to the youngest infant as to the child of six years or more and are a specific for indigestion, vomiting, colic, diarrhoea, simple fever; make teething easy, promote restful sleep and good appetite; drive out worms. Obtainable from Chemists, at 44 annas, the vial. The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Singapore.
Bombay Distributors:—Narotam Girdhar & Co. A. M. Thakkar Vishram Ramji & Co.

COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Dec. 13.

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/4 31/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/5.

LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/5.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 1/32.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/5 5/16.
Bank's buying T T 1/5 5/16.
Bank's buying D D 1/5 3/32.

PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 559.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 609.
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 599.

JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T 151½.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 145½.

HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 166.

SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 239.

SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 166.

NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 325.

CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dol. 4.37½.
London—Paris Frcs. 82.00.
London—Switzerland Frcs. 25.10.
London—Brussels Frcs. 84.90.
London—Rome Liras 100.00
London—Berlin Marks Nil

TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Quiet market.

	London, Dec 12
Telegraph Transfers ..	£ 1/5 1/16 Steady.
Bar Gold	„ 4-14-1 Quiet.
Bar Silver Spot	32 1/4 Steady.

LOCAL EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

	Bombay Dec. 13. Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1/5
Bank Demand	1/5
Dec. Acceptance 3m/s	1/5 9/32
Fcs. Demand	555
American Dollars	325
Hongkong Dollars	166
Shanghai	239
Japan	152
Singapore	166

Market—Steady.

	London, Dec. 12.
Rentes 3 per cent.	55
Bar Silver Spot	33 1/4
„ „ 2 months hence ..	32 11/16
Closing Tone of Silver—China Banks selling. Speculators bought—Steady.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate since 5th July 1923.	4 per cent
Interest day to day loans	1 3/4
Interest 7 day Market loans	2 3/8

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

	London, Dec. 12.
Exchange on London in Paris ..	82.05
„ „ „ Germany	15,400,000,000,000
„ „ „ Italy ..	100.63
Stockholm	16.65
Christiania	19.16
Amsterdam	11.46
Switzerland	25.11
Austria Yesterdays	94.85
Athens „	235.00
Demand Bills	4.37,50

WAR LOANS, ETC.

	London, Dec. 12.
Funding Loan 4%1960/90..	£ 88 1/4—1/8
Victory Bonds 4% ..	£ 91 3/4 unchgd.
War Loan 5%1929/47 ..	£ 100 1/4—1/8
Consols 2 1/2% ..	£ 56 3/8—1/8
Rupee Paper 3 1/2% ..	„ 42 1/2 unchgd.
Indian Stock 3 1/2% ..	„
(Sterling Loan) ..	„ 63 3/4 „
Govt. Securities 3% ..	„ 56 3/4 „

	London, Dec. 12
Conversion Loan	£ 76 5 8
5 1/2 per cent. Indian Loan .. „	102 3/4
7 per cent. Indian „ .. „	115

BULLION.

Bombay, Dec. 13.

Sovereigns ready Rs. 15/13.
Sovereigns forward Rs. 15/13/6.
Bar gold ready Rs. 25/3/3.
Bar gold forward Rs. 25/3/3.
Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs. 25/3/3.
Bar silver ready Rs. 80/1.
Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 80/2.
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 80/2.

LONDON, Dec. 12.

Bar fold ready s. 94-1.
Silver ready d. 33-4.
Silver forward d. 32-11.

TONE OF SILVER—
Steady at fall, London speculators bought.

GOLD.

Bombay, Dec. 13.

Ready:—25—3—6

Vaida.	Opening	Highest.	Lowest.	At 6 p.m.
Magsar	25—3—3	25—3—3	25—3—0	22—3—0
Posh	25—3—3	..	..	25—3—0

Teji Mandi.
Magsar 0—3—0
Posh 0—6—6
Tone—Market Quiet.

SILVER.

Bombay, Dec. 13.

Ready:— 80—0—0

Vaida	Opening	Highest.	Lowest.	At 6 p.m.
Magsar	79—12—0	80—0—0	..	80—0—0
Posh	79—13—0	80—0—0	..	80—1—0

Teji Mandi.
Magsar 0—12—0
Posh 1—2—0
Tone—Market Steady

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Dec. 13.

3½ per cent Government Paper Rs. 63/4.
4 per cent Conversion Loan Rs. 85.
5 per cent War Loan Rs. 99/8

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Bombay, Dec. 13.

A further sharp rise of 147 points in New York futures has been reported to-day. The advance is due to bullish Agricultural Bureau Report. Liverpool has been reported 50 to 55 points higher.

The final Agricultural Bureau estimate of the American crop is 10,081,000 bales excluding linters, as compared with 9,964,000 bales last year and 8,340,000 bales in the year 1921-1922.

This report is about what we expected and in itself very bullish. We expect higher prices later in the season.

Messrs. Breul and Co.'s Liverpool friends Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson cable under dated 12th instant (7-10 p.m.) as under:—

"Final production 10,081,000 bales" at 8-30 p.m.

"Though Bureau about as expected revealed large buying power and few contracts shows strength of position."

In accordance with the further sharp advance in New York futures the Marwari Bazar opened this morning steady at Rs. 658 i.e., Rs. 22 higher than yesterday's closing rate for F. G. Broach April-May. Going up by a rupee the prices gave way to Rs. 651 on Japanese Houses and Shroffs selling. Around this level Offices and Commission Houses bought and the prices improved to Rs. 655 but again gave way to Rs. 652 on some long liquidation. Buying by prominent Marwari Shroffs caused the values to advance to Rs. 655 at which rate the Bazar closed at 3-30 p.m. At Cotton Green the market opened at Rs. 649 and advanced to Rs. 660 on buying by offices on Liverpool opening quotations being reported higher than expected. An Indore operator sold at about this level and the market closed easier at Rs. 652.

Fine M. G. Oomra December-January opened at Rs. 614 and declined to Rs. 612 on selling by offices. On buying by other offices the prices went up to Rs. 616 at which rate the Bazar closed at 3-30 p.m. Whilst March Oomra opened at Rs. 611 and going down to Rs. 609 closed at Rs. 612 on general buying. F. G. Bengal December-January was quoted nominally at Rs. 546.

Our market for ready cotton was steady yesterday and the demand was fairly good.

COTTON BAZAR CLOSING QUOTATIONS.
(5-30 P. M.)

	Bombay, Dec. 13.	
Fully Good Broach	..April/May ..	652
Fully Good Bengal	..Dec./Jan. ..	542
Fine Oomra ..	..Dec./Jan. ..	612
Fine Oomra ..	..March. ..	668

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Description, Super-Fine	Fine	F. Good	Good		
M. G. Bengal and Sind					
Punjab ..	570	560	545	..	..
M. G. Oomra No. 3	6 0	640	625	..	..
M. G. Central Provinces No. 1	(8)	670	655	..	
M. G. Central Provinces No. 2	665	655	640	..	

Bombay, Dec. 13.

E. I. C. ASSN. QUOTATIONS.

	Bombay, Dec 13. Rs.
Fully Good Broach ..April/May ..	649
Fully Good Bengal ..Dec./Jan ..	538
Fine Oomra .. ..Dec./Jan. ..	610
Fine Oomra .. ..March. ..	606

LIVERPOOL AND NEW YORK QUOTATIONS.

MESSRS. PATEL BROTHERS' REPORT.

New York Market 12th December 1923

Previous close	Deli-very	Prices last known	Closing Prices in Liverpool	Since Previous close.
34.02	Dec.		35.85	+183
33.43	Jan.	34.30+87	34.90	+147
33.75	Mar.		35.10	+135
33.97	May	34.85+88	35.50	+153
33.52	July		34.30	+118
27.70	Oct.		29.20	+150

Telegraphic market advices: January highest 35.10, lowest 33.10, range 200 points. New York market closed at the 2 cents limit.

Liverpool Market 12th December 1923.

Previous close.	Deli-very	Opening Prices.	Closing Prices.	Since previous close
19.12	Jan.	19.50 +38	19.62+50	20.10 +98
19.10	Mar.	19.55+45	19.58+46	20.00 +90
18.99	May			19.87 +88
18.54	July			19.39 +85
*15.64	Oct.	16.19+53		16.15 +51

5 per cent Loan due 1933 Rs. 96.
5 per cent Tax Free Loan Rs. 95/2.
5½ per cent Bonds due 1925 Rs. 102/4.
5½ per cent Bonds due 1928 Rs. 102/8.
6 per cent Bonds due 1927 Rs. 109/12.
6 per cent Bonds due 1930 Rs. 102.
6 per cent Bonds due 1932 Rs. 103.
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935 Rs. 106/8.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 75.
6 per cent Port Trust due 1930 Rs. 101.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 74/8.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 101.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974. Rs. 74/8.

SHARES.

Bombay, Dec. 13.

Market closed quiet owing to speculative sales. The following are the closing rates:—

BANKS.

Imperial 1385, India 76/8, Central Bank 25/4 and Eastern Bank 71.

COTTON MILLS.

Ah. Advance 445, Apollo 27/8, Bombay Cotton 630, Bombay Dyeing 852/8, Bradbury 540, Century 445, Cent.-India 527/8, Colaba Land 160, Ceorla 155 x.d., Crescent 226/4, Dawn 678, Edw. Sassoon 232/8, Elphistone 57/8, Fazulbhoy 870, Globe 85, Gokak 118/12, Indian Bleaching 152/8, Indore Malwa 520, Jamshed Mfg 160, Kastoorchand 220, Khatao 300, Kohinoor 1450 Luxmi Cotton 5150, Madhavrao Sch 70, Madhowji 375, M Petit 3125, Meyer Sassoon 180, Morarji 4190 x.d., New Great 542/8, New City 325, Pabani 365 Pearls 626/4, Phoenix 592/8, Shapurji 230, Simplex 362/8, Standard 1550, Swan 840, Swadeshi 523/12, Tata Mill 405 and Vishnu Cotton 1980.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 200, B. Burma 312/8, B. Burma N. I. 75n, Bt-Burma Pet 5, Bombay Tramway 91/4, Bombay Steam 87/8, Bundi Cement 10/8, Katni Ord. 85, Katni Defd 210, New India 14/4, Shivrajpur 37, Tata Iron Ord. 31/4, Tata Iron Defd 117/8, Tata Hydro 730 and Scindia Steam 6/2.

Chartered Bank	£	19	3/4
Hongkong	„		5
National	„		1/9
Eastern	„	5	/
P. & O. Banking Corp.	„	12	/

† 21.03 Jan. 1924 Egyptian 23.14 +151
‡ 20.75 Nov. „ „ 21.80 +165

Prices at 4 p.m.

* Oct.	15.62—62	
† Jan	22.24 +61	
‡ Nov.	20.85 +20	

Telegraphic market advices: (1) 9-45 a.m. New York cable: think general liquidation which otherwise probably inevitable after Bureau Report, has already taken place. Therefore doubt if Bureau slightly excess of general expectations have marked effect. Believe that Bureau lower than expected will occasion a substantial advance. We favour buying at these prices. (2) 11-20 a.m. Little cotton for sale, now steady. Market quiet. (3) Agricultural Bureau Report 10,081,000 bales excluding linters. (4) Consider Bureau Report very bullish. Advise buying. (5) January highest 20.10, lowest 18.95, range 115 points. (6) 4 p.m. American cross rate 438½.

Agricultural Bureau Crop estimate 1923/24 10,081,000, 1922/23 9,964,000 1921/22 8,340,000 1920/21 12,987,000.

Liverpool, Dec. 12.
To-day's prices.

Cotton Del. M. U. G. O. C. Liverpool.	Jan. ..	20.10+98
	Mar. ..	20.00+90
	May ..	19.87+88
	July ..	19.39+85

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Dec 12.

Months.	To-day's Price.
Dec.	—
Jan.	19.60 +48
Feb.	—
Mar.	19.59 +49
April	—
May	19.49 +50
June	—
July	19.06 +52
Aug.	—
Sept.	—
Oct.	15.19 +55
Nov.	—
Dec.	—
Egyptian Jan.	—
Mar.	22.65
May	23.00
July	23.15

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Dec. 12.

Months.	To-day's Prices.
Dec.	20.14 +1.20
Jan.	20.10 +98
Feb.	20.02 +93
Mar.	20.00 +90
April	19.91 +89
May	19.87 +88
June	19.74 +85
July	19.39 +85
Aug.	18.42 +78
Sept.	17.90 +66
Oct.	16.15 +51
Nov.	16.75 +1.47
Dec.	15.64 +51

Tone—
Strong Cotton market advanced in response to American cessation of Liquidation

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS COTTON.

	Liverpool,	Dec. 12,5
M. G. Bengal Good		13.15
„ „ Fully Good		13.75
„ „ Fine		13.95
No. 1 Oomra, Good		14.35
„ „ „ Fully Good		14.85
„ „ „ Fine		15.35
M. G. Broach, Good		16.45
„ „ Fully Good		16.85
„ „ Fine		17.25
M. G. Scinde, Good		13.05
„ „ Fully Good		13.45
„ „ Fine		13.8

EGYPTIAN COTTON—CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Dec. 12

Months	To-day's Price.
Dec.	23.69 +151
Jan.	23.14 +151
Feb.	23.25 +150
Mar.	23.35 +150
April	23.40 +150
May	23.45 +150
June	23.50 +150
July	23.50 +150
Aug.	23.50 +150
Sept.	23.10 +150
Oct.	22.50 +150
Nov.	21.85 +150

Manchester Market. Nervous increase in Cloth and Yarns quotations.

AMERICAN COTTON—CLOSING PRICES.

New York, Dec. 12.

	To-day's Prices.
Futures at New York. Jan.	34.40 +1.47
Mar.	35.10 +1.35
May	35.50+1.53
July	34.30+1.8

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Dec. 12.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	..	56,000
„ Exports to Great Britain	..	14,000
„ „ Continent ..	..	14 000
Futures at New York ..	..	
„ „ „ Jan.	..	34.30 +1.47
„ „ „ Mar.	..	35.10 +1.35
„ „ „ May.	..	35.50 +1.53
„ „ „ July.	..	34.30 +1.8
Spot Cotton at New York	..	36.35 +1.85
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	..	34.50 +1.12
Futures „ „ Mar.	..	35.40 +1.85
„ „ „ May	..	35.40 +1.86
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)		11 1/16
Silver Foreign mined		65 1/4

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, Dec. 13.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Bombay Grain Merchants' Association:—

	Bazar Terms.			Rail Delivery.		
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30 ..	41	0	0	6	7	0
Wheat White Cawnpore 70-30	40	0	0	6	6	0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla ..	43	0	0	6	8	0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi ..	10	5	0	10	13	0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	10	5	0	10	13	0
Rapseed, Yellow Cawnpore	11	8	0	12	0	0
Linseed, Brown Bold ..	13	9	0	14	1	0
Linseed, Brown Thin ..	13	5	0	13	13	0
Teelseed, White 85-15 ..	80	0	0	15	14	0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25 ..	75	0	0	14	12	0
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50 ..	72	0	0	14	4	0
Teelseed, Black	68	0	0	13	14	0
Poppyseed, White	12	12	0	13	8	0
Groundnuts	74	0	0	..		
Mowrasced	9	4	0	9	8	0
Barley	80	0	0	..		
Castorseed	74	0	0	..		
Cotton Seeds Ready Delivery	38	8	0	5	10	0
Forward.		Rs.	a.	p.		
Wheat, April/May ..		7	4	3		
Linseed, April/May		12	13	3		

Ground'ed., Dec. Jan. .. 70 8 0
Teelseed Gajar, 85-15 Dec./Jan. 15 12 0

SEEDS.

London, Dec. 11.

RAPESEED, Forespore Real Bold per ton D/S Sellers .. .. £ 19
LINSEED Argentine
Tone, J/M Prices maintained, .. £ 16 3/4
Tone—Nominal,
LINSEED, Bombay per ton
COTTONSEED Bombay (sound delivered per ton.) N./D. Sellers Easier .. .. £ 10 3, 8
TORIA RAPESEED N/D .. .. £ 19 1/8

JAVA SUGAR

London, Dec. 12

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Dec. Sellers	32/6
Fine White Java C & F Calcutta July. Sellers	24/3
Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay July Sellers	24, 7
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi July Sellers	24, 7
Tone—	

METALS.

London, Dec. 12.

English best Selected Copper	£ 66
Standard Copper G.M.B.	£ 62 1/4
Copper Braziers	83 ..
Yellow Metal	7 3/4
Hard Spelter	30
Corrugated sheets	£ 18 7/8

METAL—LOCAL MARKET.

BRASS.

	Bombay, per md.	Dec.. 13 Rs. a. p.
Brass, England	3/4	66 0 0
Brass	1	64 12 0
Brass	1 1/4	64 12 0
Brass	1 1/2	64 12 0
Brass	1 3/4	64 12 0
Brass	2/	64 12 0

COPPER.

	Bombay, per md.	Dec. 13. Rs. a.
Copper, English	3/4	71 0 0
Copper	1	71 0 0
Copper	1 1/4	71 0 0
Copper	1 1/2	71 0 0
Copper, American	1 1/2	71 8 0
Copper	1 3/4	74 0 0
Copper	2	74 0 0
Japanese Copper Barz		61 0 0
Panch Teka Joint		27 0 0
Copper English Bars		61 0 0
Brass Bars		40 0 0
Pat Khai		66 8 0
Lead, Country	—	20 0 0
German Brass M 3/4		63 8 0
German Brass 1 1/4 to 1 1/2, 1 3/4 to 2		62 4 0
English Copper 3/4 to 2		73 0 0
American Copper 3/4 to 1, 1 1/4		71 8 0

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure, Jan-Feb.	12 3/4
Plantation First Latex crepe Dec.	14 1, 8
Tone:— Moderate Trade— Very Steady.	

RECEIPTS.

Bombay Dec. 13

The following are the receipts of Cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on Dec. 12, 1923,

Cotton	30691	Bales
Wheat	11035	Owts.
Linseed	3244	„
Rape, etc	296	„
Gingellyseed	2045	„
Poppyseed	Nil	„
Groundnuts	6931	„
Castorseed	1393	„
Rice	6223	„
Myrabollams	9969	„
Cottonseed	23742	„
Mowrasced	Nil	„
Gram	2162	„
Jawar	2946	„
Masur	Nil	„
Barley	112	„
Bajri	4740	„
Coal	5140	Tons

LOCAL MILL CLOTHS—QUOTATIONS.

(ISSUED BY THE HINDUSTANI NATIVE MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION.)

	Bombay, Dec. 13. Rs. a. p.
Khadi:—	
Textile	1 3 6
E. D. Sassoon	1 3 0
Elphinstone	1 3 0
Longcloth (Full weight) 34/40 inches:—	
Standard per lb.	1 8 0
Century per lb	1 7 0
Hindustan per lb.	1 9 0
Fazalbhai per lb.	1 8 6
Textile per lb.	1 8 0
Phœnix per lb.	1 7 6
Pearl per lb.	1 7 6
Mavekji (Gaw Mukh) per lb.	1 6 6
Elphinstone (Balti) per lb.	1 8 0
Jacob (Four Minar) per lb.	1 7 0
Longcloth (Light weight) No. 52/2/5203:—	
Rachael per lb.	1 8 6
Swan Finley per lb.	
Pearl per lb.	1 8 0
E. D. Sassoon per lb.	1 8 0
Longcloth:— × Quality.	
Rachael per lb.	1 8 6
Fazulbhai per lb	1 8 6
Swan Finlay per lb.	1 8 3
Pearl per lb.	
Longcloth Satin Calender, 34/40.	
Textile (hand)	1 7
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1 7
Century (Bugle) per lb.	1 6
Bombay Cotton	1 6
Pahelwan	1 6
Hearth Brand	1 6 0
Salita:—	
Pabaney per lb.	1 6 0
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1 7 0
Grey Drill, Century:—	
No. 1125 per piece	
No. 125 1/2 per piece	
Dhooties 7, 8, and 9 Yards:—	
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1 7 6
Jacob E. D. per lb.	1 9 0
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1 10 0
Dhooties 10 yards:—	
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1 9 0
Textiles (Bicycle) per lb.	1 8 0
Check 5 lb. Grey Drill:—	
Standard per piece	7 4 0
Phœnix per piece	7 4 0
Swan Finley per piece	7 0 0
Hindustan per piece	7 10 0
Check 5 1/2 lb. Grey Drills:—	
Pearl per piece	8 0 0
Bleached Check:—	
Textile per piece	
Kasturchand per piece	8 2 0
Bombay United per piece	8 2 0
Black Check 5 lb:—	
Textile per piece	10 0 0
Spring per piece	
E. D. Rachael per piece	8 12 0
Gabrun No. 5124:—	
Pearl	13 12 0
Hindustan	14 0 0

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 12.

Owing to short sales and buying support from operators in jutes, rates for Howrah have shown a hardening tendency, with Clive following suit to a lesser extent. The higher priced stocks also had some enquiry with sellers not so free. In cottons Dunbars have been slightly firmer, while Kesorams exhibit practically no change. Tinnevelly Textiles had sellers at Rs. 5/8. In coals with the exception of a small demand for Gopalichucks and Kosoonda and Nyadees, prices on the whole are inclined to be easier. Tea remain neglected in the absence of support. Miscellaneous had no features with the exheption of U. P. Electrics which noted a rise of ten points. Government securities were unchanged. Following were the closing quotations:—

Government securities:—3½ per cent. Government paper 63/2, 5 per cent. loan 1945-55 95/2, 6 per cent. bonds 1926 100/10, 6 per cent. bonds 1930 101/10.

Railways:—Mymensingh Bhairabh Bazar Railway guaranteed 74, Sara Serajgunje Railway 76.

Cottons:—Agra United 2/14, Dunbar 186, Kesoram 5/8.

Jutes:—Alexandra pref 101/8, Alliance 450, Auckland 141, Baranagore 11/8, Belvedere 474/8, Budge Budge 390, Cheviot 251/8, Clive 27/12, Craig 6/4, Dalhousie 280, Empire 39/4, Howrah 35/14, Hukumchand ordinary 7/2, Kinnison 834/8, Lothian 382, Naihati 212, National 261/8, Central 496, Orient 184, Reliance 44, Standard 320, Waverley 7/12.

Coals:—Baraboni 12/4, Burra Dhemo 5/12, Equitable 25/4, Kosoonda and Nyadee 19/6, Nazira 10/4, Seetarampore 13/4, Talcher 6/8, Upper Pench 1/10.

Miscellaneous:—U. P. Electric 106, Burn and Co. 7 per cent. pref 104/8, B. I. Corporation ordinary 5/2, Fairbairn Lawson 2/12, Indian Wood Products 6/4.

Tea Companies:—Bishnauth 26/14, Jutlibari 13/8, Sarugaon 13, Tengpani 13/12.

Exchange bank telegraphic transfer was one shilling four and fifteen sixteenth pence and demand bills were one shilling four and thirty-one thirty-second pence.

BOARD OF TRADE RETURNS.

LONDON, Dec. 12.

London.—Board of Tade returns for November amounted to £65,768,000 sterling and imports £101,584,000, a decrease of £5,554,000 and an increase of £1,670,000 respectively compared with October.—Reuter.

COMPANY MEETINGS.

THE ANDHRA VALLEY POWER SUPPLY CO. LTD.

The seventh ordinary general meeting of the Andhra Valley Power Supply Co. Ltd. was held at the registered office of the Company, Fort, Bombay, on Tuesday, Mr. R. D. Tata presiding.

The directors' report and audited statement of account for the year ended 30th June 1923 stated:—

All works have been practically completed and 20 Cotton Mill Consumers are now taking power with a connected load of 20,000 H. P.

In addition to the above, we have together with the Tata Hydro and Tata Power Companies arranged to jointly take over gradually the whole load of the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company, and also to supply power to the G. I. P. Railway for the electrification of their Harbour Branch and service between Bombay and Kalyan. A portion of the Tramways Co.'s requirements is now being given them.

The Cotton Mill load is expected to increase rapidly as the Mills install their electrical equipment and machinery.

POWER HOUSE.

All six pipe lines were completed last July and all six generating sets have been in service since then and have given every satisfaction.

TRANSMISSION LINE.

No serious trouble has been experienced with the transmission lines during the year under report.

RECEIVING STATION.

Two synchronous condensers 12,500 K. V. A. each have been erected and put in service and the whole of the Receiving Station plant is operating satisfactorily.

MILLS DIVISION.

The co-operation of this Company with the Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Co., Ltd., has made possible a re-distribution of the cable systems of the two Companies to their mutual advantage.

The Hydro Company's Mills in the North of the Island have been connected to our Receiving Station at Dharavi and in their place the Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Co. will supply our Consumers situated nearer their station at Parel.

The amount of power transferred is equal to that taken over, while the shorter lengths of underground feeders are to the advantage of both the Companies.

RAINFALL.

The storage lake or reservoir is full and contains sufficient water for 15 months' requirements.

GENERAL.

With a view to fund a large part of the Company's floating liability, your Directors during the year under report raised in London a 7½ per cent. 10 year Sterling Loan of the nominal value of 1 Million pounds on the security of additional 8 per cent. Debentures of the nominal value of Rs. 2 Crores created with the consent of the existing Debentureholders and ranking pari passu with the old Debentures.

The consent of the existing Debentureholders was obtained by offering them an alternative either to continue as holders of 8 per cent. Debentures for 15 years or to convert the 8 per cent. Debentures into 8½ per cent Secured Loan for 5 years with an option to renew the loan for another 5 years at 8 per cent., on the security of an equivalent amount of Debentures.

CHAIRMAN'S SPEECH.

We meet after a year and I place before you the fourteenth Annual Report of this Company as also the audited accounts for the year ended 30th June 1923 for your acceptance with a few remarks.

I have to report that since we last met the Kundley Power Company whose capital has been subscribed as between the three Hydro-Electric Companies under our management has been formed with the intention of increasing the water storage of the Tata Hydro-Electric System, as also of increasing the plant at Khopoli by the addition of one Generator set, including the pipe line and duplication of the main pipe from the Forebay to Point 9.

You will thus see that we have at last been able to provide for a steady consumption of night power in all three Companies, by the Companies participating in the cost of the extra storage and extra plant to be installed by the Kundley Power Company. I should explain, however, that its formation has been possible owing to the already existing Tata Hydro-Electric Project, of which it really forms an extension. A good deal of the water storage will feed the Hydro-Electric Generators, as well as the one put up by itself. The whole of the Kundley output will be carried over the Tata Hydro-Electric Company's Transmission Lines and be distributed in Bombay by the Hydro-Electric system. In consideration of these facts, it is agreed that the Tata Hydro-Electric Company shall have 60 per cent. in the net earnings of the Kundley Company after paying a fixed dividend of 7 per cent. on the capital. In conclusion, I should inform you that the Kundley Company will be in a position to make supply in another 8 months from which date we shall commence to participate in the earnings of that Company though of course as in all such cases, the building up of its full load may not be realised so soon as next year.

The formation of Kundley Company has again brought before us the desirability of amalgamation of the 3 Power Companies whose co-operative service has been found necessary to ensure security of supply to Companies of Public Utility.

The rainfall this year, as you all know, has been very satisfactory and we are to-day in a stronger position than we ever were with regard to water storage.

You will be glad to hear that the whole of your plant has been working from the date it has been erected without any adverse incident of note. No serious defects have disclosed themselves such as may well have been expected to develop in a new system of this magnitude.

I am glad to inform you that since we last met., the G. I. P. Railway Company has entered into a joint contract with all the three Companies for a valuable night and day load, and the B. B. and C. I. Railway has assured us of a similar contract of equal value soon.

The Tramways have already begun to take a larger portion of their supply from the Tata Hydro-Electric and the Andhra Companies jointly. We shall very shortly be supplying their full load between ourselves and our sister companies.

With these few words, I have pleasure in placing this report and statement of accounts before you for adoption.

The report was adopted and retiring directors for the ensuing year were re-elected.

THE TATA POWER CO LTD.

The fourth ordinary general meeting of the Tata Power Co. Ltd, was held at the Registered Office of the Company, Navsari Buildings, Fort, Bombay, on Wednesday, Mr. R. D. Tata presiding.

The directors' report and audited statement of account for the year ended 30th June stated:—

LAND ACQUISITION.

"The whole of the lands required for the lake area except those belonging to one Inam village have been acquired by Government and handed over to the Company. The Company is also in possession of all the lands required for the Power House at Bhira and the Receiving Station in Bombay. The land required for the Transmission Line is rapidly being acquired and put into our possession so that it may be taken that all the lands required are now practically in the possession of the Company. We are glad to be able to report that in the Mulshi area over 1200 leases have been taken by former owners who are now being allowed to cultivate the lands until they go under water at a nominal rent.

DAM DIVISION.

The erection of plant for construction has been regularly carried on and the general lay out of the works is assuming definite form. The opening of quarries, collection of stone, sand and lime, have been regularly carried on so that work of building the Dam can be started and carried forward briskly during this working season. The work of excavation throughout the entire length of the Dam has been nearly completed. A start was made during the season with masonry for the Dam, and upwards of 300,000 cubic feet was actually placed in position. Staff quarters have been completed.

TUNNEL.

The tunnel for drawing off the water from the lake to the pipe lines and power house will be approximately 14,400 feet in length. To facilitate working, six shafts and two adits are being driven. One of the shafts is for ventilation and one will form a surge chamber in the finished work. Three shafts and two adits have reached the line of tunnel formation and tunnel drivage has been commenced and this working season, work will be carried on from eight or nine faces.

In connection with the tunnel, modern up to date plant consisting of electrically driven air compressors, the latest type of pneumatic drills, electrically driven pumps and air driven winding engines have been installed comprising a very complete and thoroughly up to date equipment for tunnel drivage.

Quarters and stores have been built at the site as well as suitable housing for various machinery.

PIPE LINE.

A good start has been made on the earth excavation and rock cutting to prepare the bed for the pipe line and the work can be proceeded with vigorously during this season.

POWER HOUSE DIVISION.

One of the permanent staff quarters has been practically completed, in a second one necessary work is finished and the roof is being erected. Others are laid out and will be built during this season. In addition, there are two completed quarters which were built somewhat earlier and a store-house and labour quarters.

The work of blasting out the tail race and excavating foundations for the Power House is well in hand and masonry work for the Power House walls is about to be started.

TRANSMISSION LINE.

Two lines of standard transmission towers each designed to carry two three phase circuits at

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

10 mile Marathon Race, Olympic contests from the Cooperage 4.30.

Dr. K. B. Shroff's lecture on malaria and dengue fever, Sanitary Institute, Princess st., 6 p.m. Hon. Mr. C. Jehangir to preside.

Mr. Elmhirst's lecture on "Agriculture and Rural Reconstruction" in Santiniketan University, Excelsior Theatre, 5 p.m.

SATURDAY, December 15.

Bombay Races: 2nd Extra Meeting.

Provincial Olympic Trials, Cooperage

Mail steamer "Kashmir" with English mails of 29th November due at 11 a.m.

Olympic Elimination contests on the Cooperage.

S. S. "China" with English mails leaves at 2 p.m.

Bombay University Senate meeting, 4 p.m.

Indian Mercants' Chamber, quarterly general meeting, 2-30 p.m.

SUNDAY, December 16.

S S "China" with English mails leaves at 2 p.m.

RAILWAY TIMINGS.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

The principal Mail and Express Trains arrive at and depart from Colaba Station at the following hours daily. Standard Time is given in all cases:—

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Bombay-Peshawar Mail	12 0	*16 0
Gujarat Mail	11 0	**20 20
Delhi Express	6 30	20 55
Kathiawar Express	7 45	21 30
Express (arrives at Church Gate)	20 25†	7 5

*A portion of the Bombay Peshawar Mail will leave Ballard Pier at 15-30 on the day that the Mail arrives from England provided the ship reaches the Pier before mid.day.

This portion will contain limited accommodation for 1st and 2nd class passengers, their servants and luggage.

†This Express will terminate at Church Gate and Passengers for Colaba will not be booked by this train.

The Down Gujarat Mail for Kathiawar will stop at Grant Road for 5 minutes (departure at 20-35.)

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Punjab Mail	17 0	12 30
*Calcutta Mail (via Jun.) ..	13 0	21 0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	7 0	15 45
Madras Mail	6 30	22 45
Poona Mail	11 35	15 0
Inter 3rd Poona Express ..	12 15	14 15
Poona Express	19 55	7 45
Delhi and Lucknow Exp	9 0	21 30
Madras Fast Pass ..ress ..	21 35	9 0

*On Saturdays the rear portion of this train carrying passengers for the mail steamer will be detached at Kurla and run to Ballard Pier arriving there at 12-30.

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

Dec. 14 (Fri.) Sunrise 7h. 3m. Sunset 6h. 3m.
Dec. 15 (Sat.) Sunrise 7h. 3m. Sunset 6h. 3m.
Dec. 16 (Sun.) Sunrise 7h. 4m. Sunset 6h. 3m.
Dec. 17 (Mon.) Sunrise 7h. 4m. Sunset 6h. 4m.
Dec. 18 (Tues.) Sunrise 7h. 5m. Sunset 6h. 5m.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails for Mauritius and Reunion per extra s. s. "Dara" via Karachi will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Monday, the 17th instant.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

Gentlemen of the Common Jury summoned for the current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court this afternoon (Friday), the 14th instant, at 3-30 o'clock (S. T.).

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

We have received a copy of "Maharashtra Diary" for 1924 from the Superintendent, Poona Anath Vidyarthi Griha, Poona. The paper used for the diary is pure Swadeshi and the diary contains useful information. It is priced at annas 10 only.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P. and O. mail steamer "Mantua" with the mails from London of the 6th instant arrived at Port Said at 8-30 a.m. on the 12th instant and left there at 1 p.m. the same day.

The P. and O mail steamer "Maloja" with the mails from Bombay of the 8th instant arrived at Aden at 7 p.m. on the 12th instant and left there at midnight the same day.

The B. I. s. s. "Modasa" which left Bombay on the 16th ultimo arrived Plymouth at noon on the 11th instant, and Havre on the morning of the 12th idem.

FOUND.

One quarterly railway season ticket No. 46529, between Church Gate and Charni Road. The owner may see Mr. Shivshanker Damoder at 59, Krishna Galli, Morarji Goculdas Market, Kalbadevi.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

The Imperial Bank of India rate of interest on demand loans on Government Paper remains unchanged at 6 per cent.

GRANT COLLEGE MEDICAL SOCIETY.

The monthly meeting of the Society will be held at the Parel Laboratory on Friday, the 14th December, 1923, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.).

WILSON COLLEGE DRAMATIC COMPETITION.

The annual dramatic competition under the auspices of the Wilson College Literary Society comes off to-day (Friday) at 5 p.m. (S. T.). All past Wilsonians are invited to attend.

KANARA SARASWAT ASSOCIATION.

The inaugural address for the current year of the Kanara Saraswat Association will be delivered by Shrimati Sarojini Naidu tomorrow (Saturday) at 5-30 p.m. in the quadrangle of the Saraswat Co-operative Buildings, Gamdevi. All are cordially invited to attend.

SOCIAL SERVICE BOY SCOUTS.

A BENEFIT VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

A Variety entertainment in aid of the Social Service League Boy Scout Troop Fund, will be held at the Victoria Theatre, Grant Road Corner, to-morrow at 4-30 p.m. Tickets can be had at the headquarters, Social Service League, Sandhurst Road, Girgaum.

BOMBAY BURMAH TRADING CORP., LTD.

At a meeting of Directors of the Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation, Ltd., held on 12th December, 1923, it was resolved to recommend a declaration of the following final dividends for the year ending 31st May, 1923:—

Rs. 150 per share on 100 original shares of Rs. 2,500 each; Rs. 7-8 per share on 40,000 shares of Rs. 125 each; Rs. 3 per share on 83,990 shares of Rs. 125 each (Rs. 50 paid up).

BOMBAY PROV. CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

The adjourned meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held on Sunday (the 16th instant) at the Congress Office at 6 p.m. (S. T.).

PUBLIC LECTURES BY SHRIMAT SWAMI BODHANANDA.

Under the auspices of the Western India Vivekanand Society, Shrimat Swami Bodhananda, President of the Ramakrishna Mission Centre, New York (U. S. A.), who has just returned from America after a stay of 17 years, will deliver his first public lecture on "The Law of Karma" at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall to-day (Friday) at 6-30 p.m. under the presidency of Mr. M. R. Jayaker, and his second public lecture on "Religion of To-day" at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall tomorrow (Saturday) at 6 p.m., when Mr. K. Natrajan will preside.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

(THURSDAY, December 13.)

The appointment of Mr. Thomas E. Burke as Vice-Consul for the United States of America at Bombay is recognised.

Major B. R. Reilly, on return from leave, to be Assistant Political Resident, Aden.

Major H. Wilberforce-Bell, on relief, to be Political Agent in Kathiawar, vice Major A. S. Meek proceeding on leave.

Rao Bahadur Harilal Nemchand Gosalia to act as Assistant Political Agent, Palanpur, vice Mr. M. C. Patel.

Mr. Maneklal Chunilal Patel, on relief, to be Deputy Political Agent in Kathiawar vice Rao Bahadur H. N. Gosalia.

Major J. V. M. Biscoe, Cantonment Magistrates' Department, to be Cantonment Magistrate, Belgaum, vice Major J. E. B. Scrafton, on leave, or pending further orders.

Mr. G. E. Chatfield to be Chief Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.

On his return from leave on the 3rd December, 1923, Mr. F. D. Lalkaka, an Assistant Collector in the Imperial Customs Service, is posted to Bombay. The unexpired portion of his leave is hereby cancelled.

Mr. G. A. Thomas, I.C.S., on relief, to be Secretary to Government, General, Educational, Marine and Ecclesiastical Departments, vice Mr. G. Wiles, I.C.S.

AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK.

There was slight rain during the week in parts of the Deccan, Karnatak, Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country States. Standing crops are in fair to good condition except in parts of Gujarat, Deccan, Karnatak, Kathiawar, Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country States, where they are suffering for want of sufficient moisture. Harvesting of kharif crops is nearing completion. Picking of cotton is in progress in parts of Sind, Deccan and Kathiawar. Rabi sowing continues in places where there is sufficient moisture. Supply of water for drinking was generally sufficient. Water for irrigation was adequate except in parts of Gujarat. Supply of fodder was generally adequate except in parts of Nawabshah, Broach, Satara, Belgaum and Dharwar districts and Kathiawar, Baroda, Palanpur and Kolhapur States. Agricultural stock was generally in good condition. Prices of food grains were fluctuating. The quantities purchasable per rupee were as follows:—

	Percentage below normal.
Sind	3 per cent. above normal to 50 per cent. below normal.
Gujarat	..... 21 to 45
Konkan	..... 30 to 43
Deccan	..... 26 to 50
Karnatak	..... 38 to 46

"TIPSTER'S"
SIX
SELECTIONS
For FRIDAY 7th Dec. were.
COMMANDER . } For
ACQUILEGIA . } Win &
VAZIR-UL-MULK . } Place.
LADY CLEOPATRA. } Place
KASER GIRL. } Only.
COLEBY. }
"COURSE TIP"
To a few clients who saw him there
NADIR SHAH.
CARD FOR 15th Dec.
Ready at 10-30 A.M. on
SATURDAY 15th Dec.
3 Wins 3 Places.
AND
SPECIAL COURSE
INFORMATION
Rs. 10/
"TIPSTER"
129, Great Western Building
BAKEHOUSE LANE,
BOMBAY. 1.

VIII OLYMPIADE,
PARIS 1924.
BOMBAY TRIALS
WILL BE HELD ON THE
COOPERAGE
Dec. 14th Marathon Race only
Start. 4-30 P. M.
Saturday December 15th.
First Race 3-30 P. M.
ADMISSION RUPEE ONE.
Soldiers in Uniform o-8-o
PRIZE DISTRIBUTION
by
MRS. CHUNILAL V. MEHTA

HIGH COURT.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS

FORT SHOOTING CASE.

WITNESS IN TEARS.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Kajiji and a Special Jury.)

Emperor
vs.
Angelius Bucos—Accused.

The accused, a European Greek subject, aged 32, was charged with having, on the 27th of August last, committed the murder of one Joseph Baker by shooting him with a pistol.

The Advocate-General and Mr. Bhagat appeared for the Crown.

Mr. Azad with Mr. R. J. Mody appeared for the accused.

The case for the Crown was that prior to March last, Joseph Baker, the deceased, was living with one Mrs. Adele Booth at Nagpada. He was employed as a Manager in the firm of Vakil Brothers on a salary of Rs. 700 a month and 2 per cent. commission. In November, 1922, the deceased took the accused to Nagpada and since then the accused used to go there almost every day. In January, 1923, the accused, who was doing business as a merchant in Bombay, told the deceased that he had received a large consignment of sponges and one Manoli had advanced Rs. 30,000 and that he expected to make a profit of Rs. 10,000 over the same.

He asked Baker to join him in his export and import business and said that he wanted somebody to lend him monies. Baker agreed to join the business and Adele Booth agreed to lend her own money to the accused. The agreement was that the sponges should be sold and the profits shared between the accused and the deceased equally, Mrs. Booth to get 9 per cent. on her advances. Mrs. Booth advanced Rs. 22,500 in the month of March at various times and the accused signed receipts. In March, 1923, the accused suggested to Mrs. Booth and the deceased that they should go and live with him in Fort Street as Nagpada was too far from the place of business. At the end of March, Baker and Mrs. Booth came to live in Fort Street with the accused. They occupied the whole of the first floor of a building. Part of the premises was used for residential purposes and part was used as office.

DAY OF THE TRAGEDY.

After they came to reside there, about the 15th of August, Mrs. Booth had been repaid all the advances she had made with 9 per cent. interest. Baker and Mrs. Booth then resolved to leave the accused's house and go to live in a flat at Ballard Pier. On the 27th of August at 9 a.m. Baker was dressed as usual. Mrs. Booth was in the kitchen preparing the breakfast. The accused was in his bedroom. He called his office-boy and asked Bucos to be sent to him. He came. High words passed between them. The deceased told the accused that he was there in that house only to see that Mrs. Booth was repaid her monies and now that that had been done, he had finished with the accused. The deceased then went to one Lucasto who had his office on the same floor and began abusing the accused saying that he was a bastard Greek, that he (the deceased) would catch him by the legs and tear him to pieces and so on.

In the meantime Mrs. Booth sent the table-boy twice for the deceased to come and have his breakfast. The deceased did not come; thereupon Mrs. Booth herself went to Lucasto's office to call him. Just as she was going back she met the accused going towards his office. The deceased followed the accused in his office and said "you thief, you rogue, show me the accounts." (The accounts had not been made up.) The accused replied that he had no accounts to show to the deceased and asked him to go out of his room. The deceased said he would not go as he was entitled to be there, whereupon the accused took out a revolver from his drawer and fired three shots at the interval of a second each. Lucasto rushed out of his room and found the accused in a very agitated condition. Meanwhile, Baker had gone out towards his own room. He, however, fell down on the way to it. He said "The Greek has shot me." He had three wounds and was bleeding profusely. Lucasto went to his office for help. He met the accused outside his office and accused asked him if anything had happened to which Lucasto replied that the deceased was very badly wounded. The deceased was taken to his room. The police then came up. He was taken to the hospital where he died at 11-15 a.m.

In the meantime the accused went to the Police Station and surrendered himself to the police. The accused was then taken to a Presidency Magistrate who committed him to the Sessions.

Mrs. Booth was the first witness examined by the Advocate-General. She gave evidence for a short time during which she burst into tears.

The case is proceeding.

NATIONAL EDUCATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Allow us to supplement your admirable leader under the caption "National Education." You have expressed the true position with precision and boldness in the sentence that the National Education Programme "never was begun." With his unerring vision Mahatma Gandhi said that India exists in several hundred thousand villages and not in a few dozen cities. National Education must be based on this great truth. Hindustanee or English is not the point the vernacular of each province is the point. The Division of India by the Indian National Congress on the linguistic basis proves that the main thing is the vernacular. More than that the basic principle of National Education is "Back to the village." The two great defects of the educational system established by the East India Company and developed under the Crown are the irreligion and the aversion it creates in the minds of the educated against life in villages. It must be the main basis and justification of National Education to remove these two cardinal defects. Any educational institution will be entitled to be called National only in the measure in which these two defects are remedied. The Schools in Orissa established by Babu Gopabandhu Das and a few schools in Andhra satisfy these requirements and deserve the title "National Education Institutions." Others are only second rate imitations of Government Schools feeding on the poor coffers of the Indian National Congress. It was a very sorry spectacle to read in an article contributed to your journal by Mr. A. T. Gidwani an appeal to firms in Bombay and other cities to engage more graduates of Gujrat Vidyapith than of the Bombay University. If the student trained in a University prospering under the aegis of Mahatma and on donations of Mahatma's devotees is only to compete for a "job" with a graduate of the Bombay University, it is a shame to Mahatma and an abuse of the gifts of Mahatma's devotees. Mahatma had his heart in villages and all funds raised in his name must be devoted to the training of only such youths as are prepared to take places of service in villages. The so-called National Education Institutions flourishing in Bombay are the very denial of this ideal. The students of these Institutions are as much jobhunters as (if not more than) students in the three Arts College in Bombay with this difference that they have to beg their status and cost more to the humble followers of Mahatma. In the craze for having full fledged imitations of Government or State-aided institutions, the managers of the so-called National Schools have to engage teachers whose love for Khadi is no more than that of the Railway Ticket Collector for his uniform. Persons have had to be engaged on salaries higher than the same got in State aided Colleges. And even teachers in State aided Schools who had the moral courage of breaking written agreements were taken up as Professors on an increased salary for less work. That is the way in which National Institutions of Education are eating away the funds collected merely by the merit of Mahatma. As if to consolidate their hold on the funds in the possession of the Bombay P.C.C., the students teachers and Professors of these institutions have this year taken advantage of the apathy towards the Congress organisation created by the Pro-council party and got into the P.C.C. in large numbers. When people know these things, they are certainly not going to supply "sinews" to turn out impersonators of National Education. You are right in saying that the Programme of National Education is still to begin. We request you to bring out more pointedly the true basis of National Education viz. "Back to the village." Even your countryman Mr. Baldwin has realised the need of looking more to the village and you have yourself hoped to see the village as the unit of Congress Organisation. "Back to the village" is the true basis of real National Education and you have indicated it. You will do India a great service if you emphasise it more clearly with your great weight and strength.—Yours, etc.,

R. R LELE.
B. V. WARERKAR.

Gamdevi, 11-12-1923.

MERCANTILE MARINE FOR INDIA

KARACHI SHIPPERS' EVIDRNCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, Dec. 12.

To-day the Indian Mercantile Marine Committee examined Messrs. Haridas Lalji and Mahomed Ali Alavi representing the Karachi Buyers' and Shippers' Chamber. In a written statement the witnesses deprecated the monopoly of non-Indian companies. Among the Measures to develop and help Indian shipping enterprise, they suggested legislature to stop the deferred rebate system, reservation of coastal transport and mails for purely Indian shipping companies owned by Indians, stopping rate cutting wars and establishing a representative body to fix the minimum and maximum rates of freight and impart engineering and navigation education to Indians. Besides, state aid was absolutely necessary and that should be given in the shape of bounties, loans at cheap rates of interest, exempting shipbuilding materials from customs import duties and granting preferential railway rates for goods carried in Indian ships. They advocated training of Indians for the higher grade services in ships both Engineering and Nautical and suggested that Government should provide facilities. They also urged that the wooden shipbuilding industry should be encouraged by following means (1) amendment of the present measurement; rules for finding the registered tonnage which should agree to the Board of Trade rules; (2) stoppage of rate cutting wars between steamer companies; this would stabilize the rate of freight for these vessels. (3) exemption from customs and other duties of all such articles as were imported for wooden shipbuilding.

SIR MONTAGU WEBB'S EVIDENCE.

After lunch Sir Montagu Webb gave evidence. In a written statement the witness asserted that the profitable building and management of ocean-going steamers was one of the most most difficult of all industries for India to attempt, because, apart from ordinary obstacles like obtaining cheap supply of raw materials and technical experience, the shipping business also involved the carrying of cargo both outwards and inwards which required very experienced and influential organisations in many countries. Therefore, local legislation was only partially effective adn protected nations could not compete except in a very limited degree with British shipowners who could always work more economically than any other shipowners. The United States afforded a striking example of this. The witness considered the desire of Indians to build up the steamer industry was a very natural ambition with which he had every sympathy, but he thought the time for creating a ship building industry in India was not yet ripe. No doubt it could be done but the effort would be very costly for the Indian taxpayer. The witness considered the deferred rebate system had points in its favour and should not be hastily condemned.

Sir Montagu concluded that during a life's personal experience of English and Scotch ship management, he had never known a single case of discrimination against Indian shippers or consignees because they were Indians.

Under cross-examination, the witness considered direct bounty on tonnage built was the best encouragement to shipbuilding. He did not think that ship ownership and management in India by Indians needed any assistance from the State. Adequate technical and expert knowledge in management were the chief requisites.

FUNERAL OF MR. KASTURI RANGA IYENGAR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Dec. 12.

The funeral of Mr. Kasturi Ranga Iyengar which took place this afternoon was largely attended. There were present among others the Hon. Sir B.N. Sarma, the Raja of Panagal, the Hon. C.P. Ramaswami Iyer, Alladi Krishnaswami Iyer, T. Prakasam, A. Rama-sesha Iyer, editor of the "Daily Express." Messrs. Yakub Hasan, T. Prakasam and others delivered funeral oration. The office of the "Hindu" was closed to-day in memory of its late editor. In Cocanada on receipt of the news of the demise of Mr. Kasturi Ranga Iyengar all work in the Congress Committee Office and Gandhinagar, was suspended for two minutes and perfect silence observed in memory of the deceased.

The hearing was resumed on Wednesday of the Agra Riots shooting case against Mohanlal, a servant of Seth Jaswant Rai, Cantonment Contractor and Honorary Magistrate, and several prosecution witnesses were examined to-day.

GANDHI DAY.

KHADI AND SWADESHI BAZAR.

Under the joint auspices of the Rastriya Stree Sabha, Parsi Rajkeya Sabha and Girgaum District Congress Committee, there will be a Khadi and Swadeshi Bazar at the Marwadi Vidyalaya on Wednesday the 18th instant. Hours 3 to 5 p.m. for ladies only, from 5 to 8 p.m. for all. All are cordially invited to attend.

VINAYAK SAVARKAR.

REPORTED LYING ILL IN JAIL.

We are informed by Dr. N.D. Savarkar that, according to reliable information received by him, his brother Vinayak Savarkar, who is in Yeravda Jail at present, is lying seriously ill. Dr. Savarkar has wired to the jail authorities for further information.

RELEASE DEMANDED.

At a special meeting of the "Tarun Vidyarthi Sangh" held yesterday evening resolutions were passed expressing the "Sangh's" anxiety at the reported serious illness of Barrister Vinayakrao Savarkar at the Yaroda jail and demanding his immediate release.

BALIA CADI CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.

(Founded by C A M M Anis Esqr F.R.S. London in 1919).

The following subscriptions have been received through Mrs C T Jahanara Moin, Bombay:—Captain His Highness The Nawab of Palanpur, K.C.S.I, K.C.V.O. Rs. 100. H. H. The Thakur of Amod Rs 10. Small Collection from Taj Mahal, Rs 6. Messrs Kapadia Re 1 P Framji As 8. M Jones Re 1 M K B Patel Re 1. D Kilcher Rs 3 S Moulvi Re 1 Brown Re 1 K D Das Re 1. T H Hill Re 1 M Johnston Re 1 and anonymous gentlemen Rs 4/8. The public are respectfully requested to send in their subscriptions either to Mrs C T Jahanara Moin, Post Box No. 418, Bombay, or the Honorary Secretary, Balia Cadi Charitable Dispensary, Gram-Amta, Dacca, Bengal.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 13.

Jutes opened firm and a considerable business was effected in Howrahs mostly on speculative account. Olives also were dealt in to a lesser extent. Amongst the higher priced stocks a fair amount of buying enquiry was in evidence and higher rates were paid.

Cottons. There were a few buyers about for Dunbars at current quotations while a small number of kesorams changed hands at about Rs. 5/8. Tinnevelly textiles found sellers at Rs. 5 without attracting buyers.

Coals. Continue dull with hardly any demand.

Teas. This section remains neglected with a small turnover.

Miscellaneous had no outstanding features to record. Titaghur papers marked a slight improvement in price and Howrah oil came in for a deal after some time at about the last quotations. Government securities are unaltered.

The following were closing quotations. Government securities 3½ per cent Government Paper 63/3 S. I. 5½ per cent war bonds (1928) 102/8 S. I. 6 per cent bonds 1931 102 do 1932 103 S. I. 6 per cent U. P. bonds 1926-41 102/12.

Banks. Imperial Bank fully paid 1400.

Cotton. Bengal Nagpur cottons 26/4. Dunbar 188 S. O. Kesoram 5/8 do Pref: 61/8.

Jutes. Auckland 16 Bally 156: Belvedere 487/8 Budge Budge 402/8 S. I. Champadany 158 Cheviot 256/8 S. I. Clive 28 Dalhousie 296 Howrah 36/8 S. I. Kamarhatty 437, Kinnison 840 S. I. national 274/8 S. I. Landsdowne 231 Norvdbrook 41/4 do prefo 105 orient 188 S. I. Presidency 6/4 S. I. Reliance 44/8 Standard 320 Union 400 S. I. Waverley 7/12.

Coals Bengal 683/8. Equitable 24/12. Ghusick and Muslia 21 C. D. Gopalichuck 13/2, Huntodih 3/12 New Beerbhoom 33/12 Raneegunge 49/12 x.d. South Karanpura 10/8 Talcher 6/14.

Miscellaneous. Bengal telephone ord. 6/4 do. pref: 10. Kumardhubi Engineering 3/14. Russia Engineering pref: 28. Indian wood products 6/4 Madan Theatres 3/2 Howrah Oil 14/4. Titaghur Paper 3 commercial properties 4/1 Disc. Tea Companies Dufflaghur 12/4 East India 13/8 Jutlibari 14/4 Sepoi 10/8.

Exchange bank telegraphic transfer is one shilling five and one thirty-second pence and demand bill is one shilling five and one sixteen ponce.

(Continued from column 6.)

Lt-Col A C Brookes' JEMADAR CRC Capt Oxley 1
Capt P L Vincent's CELTIC LAD 9-7 Trooper Brazier 2
Major W M Hunt's RAZZLE DAZZLE 9-5 Mr McCarthy 3
Capt G C Barkers' and Capt Macintyre's TRAVELLER 11-12 Mr Graham 4
Tote paid.—Win Rs. 17; Places Rs. 6 and Rs. 41.

THE HOME-MADE PLATE.—Distance about 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 700; second Rs. 200; and third Rs. 100. (Rs. 450 presented by R C T C). A high weight handicap for C B horses.

Malik Shah Jahan's MUJLOON 8-2 Khan Beg 1
Mr G Z A Deen's CIDER 7-5 Tymon 2
Mr J R Hobbay's PRICILLA 7-13 Alford ... 3
Mr Norman Ordes' CULTIVATOR 7-12 Jones 4
Tote paid.—Win Rs. 32; Places Rs. 15 and Rs. 18.

THE LEICESTER PLATE.—Distance about 7 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,000; second Rs. 250; and third Rs. 150. A high weight handicap for horses in the 3rd Division.

Mr P L Graham's SOMBOROUS 7-13 Alford 1
Major W B Renries' and Capt George Barnett's REPARTEE 9-10 Major Guild 2
Lieut-Colonel Stewart's BUFF MAIL 8-6 Tymon 3
Tote paid.—Win Rs. 10.

THE SHAHROHAN PLATE.—Distance about 5 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 600; second Rs. 200 and third Rs. 100. A high weight handicap for Arabs.

Capt G M Gamble's AXIS 8-1 Alford 1
Malik Jan Mahmood's BLUE BEARD 10-7 Khuddha Buksh 2
Mr D M Stewart's CARLISLE 8-10 Baki Ram 3
Malik Shah Jahan's RAJA 8-12 Khan Beg 4
Tote paid.—Win Rs. 49; Places Rs. 11, Rs. 24 and Rs. 61.

An objection was raised against Blue Beard who was placed second on the ground of his being country-bred, but the objection was overruled by the Stewards. It appears a similar objection was raised at Quetta and was overruled. The objector, Mrs. D. M. Stuart, the owner of Carlisle, is understood will prefer an appeal to R. C. T. C.

SPORTING NEWS.

BOMBAY RACES.

2ND EXTRA MEETING.

HORSES-LEFT-IN.

Saturday, 15th December, 1923.
First Race starts 2-15 (S. T.)

THE KENMARE PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 5,000; second Rs. 1,500; and third Rs. 1,000. Handicap horses.

Bell Metal 10-6, Schiehallion 10-4, Lemoine 9-12, White Fang 9-12, Margaret Joyce 9-10, Aquilegia 8-13, Decorum 7-8, Southwell 7-8, Corysto 7-7, Allensmore II 7-7, Pomme Anna 7-2, Hairspring 7-0.

THE DECEMBER PLATE.—Distance 1 mile 1 furlong.

Winner Rs. 5,000; second Rs. 1,500; and third Rs. 1,000. Handicap horses II Div.

Grande Place 9-0, Treddle 8-10, Fitz Clarence 8-5, Catchup 8-3, Magical Mike 8-2, Lemoine 8-1, Southern Beauty 7-11, Troilus 7-3.

THE BYCULLA PLATE.—Distance 6 furlong 41 yards.

Winner Rs. 2,000; second Rs. 700; and third Rs. 300. Handicap Arabs Ponies II Div.

Arthur 9-0, Centry 8-12, Safety 8-9, Summerton 8-9, Ornate 8-8, Arvil 8-1, March Along 7-13, Towfik 7-12, Malabar 7-12.

THE WAVERTREE HANDICAP.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 4,000; second Rs. 1,250; and third Rs. 750. Handicap horses II & III Div.

Night Watchman 9-9, Piccolo 9-1, Margaret Joyce 8-13, Southern Beauty 8-9, Dayspring 8-5, Neap Tide 7-13 Lady Cleopatra 7-12, Sauce 7-12, Rakings 7-11, Treasury 7-8, Bridal Blush 7-4, Talma 6-12.

THE HAMADAN PLATE. Division III.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,000; second Rs. 300 and third Rs. 200. Terms Arab Ponies III Div.

Commander 9-7, Mundoor 9-4, Delyar Jung 9-4 Express 9-0, Zaidan 9-0 Red Silk 9-0, Dohan 9-0, Rex 9-0, Taj 8-10, Honeysuckle 8-10, Kasid Karim 8-10, Sylvanmere 8-9, Costa Rica 8-8 Hoomayun 8-6, Mustarak 8-6, Muzyed 8-6, Zaid 7-12.

THE HAMADAN PLATE. Division I.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,000; second Rs. 300 and third Rs. 200. Terms Arab Ponies III Div.

Sir Jamal 9-12, Ajeel 9-4, Mahir 9-0, Palaface 9-0, Star 9-0, Rector 9-0 Simri 9-0, Goodman 9-0, Grey Renard 8-10, Supperchand 8-10, Bakhit 8-10, White Rose 8-10, Mashook 8-10, Novelty 8-6, Nasaralla 8-2, Swari 8-0, Balance 7-12, Editor 7-8.

THE STOCKTON PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs 41 yards.

Winner Rs. 2,500; second Rs. 750; and third Rs. 500. Terms Horses III Div.

Island Lord 9-8 Country Lad 9-4, Zigomar 9-1, Belle Syme 9-1, Harmony 9-1, Woorali 9-1, Tarvie 9-1, Britomart 9-1, Book-lore 8-8, Lomo 8-8, Entree 8-8, Viscount 8-1, Moonshiner 8-1, Talma 8-1, Luxmi 7-13, Coryste 7-13, Fun of the Fayre 7-12, Cylvern 7-1.

THE HAMADAN PLATE. Division II.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,000; second Rs. 300 and third Rs. 200. Terms Arab Ponies III Div.

Forfeit 9-7, Kamel 9-4, Arman 9-3, Last Call 9-0, Vasco 9-0, Raiput 9-0, Dirrah 9-0, Alamgir 9-0, Moon 9-0 Small Boy 8-10, Fala 8-10, Colaba 8-10, Superior 8-6, Ambari 8-6, Company 8-6, All Clear 8-2, Subeck 7-8.

RAWALPINDI RACES.

THIRD DAY'S RESULTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
RAWALPINDI, Dec. 13.

THE PLUMPTON HURDLE HANDICAP—Distance about 2 miles over 10 flights.

Winner Rs. 1,000; second Rs. 250 and third Rs. 150. A handicap hurdle race for horses.

Captain G C Barker's ST. BEE 11-7 Mr Weber 1
Major J R Guild's FOXTOR 10-12 Captain Bernard 2
Lt.-Col H Stewart's ABBESS 9-0 Tuson ... 3
Colonel Smither's VAGRANT II 9-2 Capt Oxley 4
Tote paid.—Win Rs. 18; Places Rs. 9 and Rs. 6.

THE NOTTINGHAM PLATE.—Distance the Prince of Wales Course about 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 700 second Rs. 200; and third Rs. 100. A high weight handicap for English and Australasian ponies 14:1 and under and C B ponies 14-2 and under other than those classified in the 3rd Division or above.

Mr Peare Lal's CREDIT 9-12 Capt Oxley ... 1
Malik Shah Jahan's GULLPARI 8-4 Khan Beg 2
Mrs Dudley Mathew's LADY FREE CHIN 8-4 Capt Bernard 3
Tote paid.—Win Rs. 9.

THE BECHER STEEPLECHASE.—Distance about 2½ miles.

Winner Rs. 1,000; second Rs. 250 and third Rs. 150 (presented) by R. C. T. C.). A handicap Steeplechase for horses.

(Continued in column 5.)

FREE FREE
RACE TIPS
Race tips will be given free. Highest dividends paid to my selections during the last Poona season. I take out tips by form. Information and Astrology. Tips available on race days after 11.
MANDAIL.
Empire Hindu Hotel, Opposite Berl Bunder.

KING EMPEROR'S CUP
Run on 22nd December
Distance: 1 Mile.
VICEROY'S CUP
Run on 26th December
Distance: 1¾ Miles.
DOUBLES AT MULTIPLICATION ODDS.
HOW TO CALCULATE DOUBLES
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The Bombay Chronicle.
FRIDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1923.
(644th Day of Mahatma's Imprisonment.)

THE DEBIT SIDE.

Reuter's London correspondent yesterday cabled a long summary of a lecture delivered by Sir William Vincent, late Home Member of the Government of India, in which he, we are informed, "powerfully replied to the depreciation of the work in Britain and India by certain classes of Indian and English politicians" and referred to the debit as well as the credit side of British rule in India. We have been accustomed to exaggerated and glowing praises of the blessings of British rule, but Sir William Vincent struck an original path by also stressing the "regrettable omissions" of that rule and this feature of his lecture was the more noteworthy in view of the prominent part played by Sir William Vincent in enacting the hated Rowlatt Act, in whittling down Mr. Montagu's original Reforms Scheme, and in defeating its purpose, in actual practice; in condoning the excesses of the Punjab miscreants and, above all, in carrying on the repressive campaign of the last three years of which the main object has been the thwarting of India's aspirations for freedom. Sir William Vincent, as was to be expected, concluded his lecture with the familiar peroration that "the historian of the future would regard Britain's work in India as of the greatest benefit to India and the Empire and redounding to the credit of the British Government, of those engaged in trade and commerce, and the servants of the Crown in India." He, of course, did not fail "to contrast the conditions of India when the British took over the administration and the conditions which now showed a vast increase of population and prosperity." Reuter's cabled summary of his lecture does not show that Sir William Vincent quoted figures to convince his audience of the truth of his contention about India's "prosperity" during British rule or that he followed the example of Sir George Lloyd by presenting a one-sided picture and indulging in economic half-truths and fallacies to support the theme. But his own admissions of "the regrettable omissions" of British rule are an ample refutation of his view that there was much more on the credit than on the debit side and showed that while Britain and her Empire and the Britishers engaged in trade and commerce and the service of the Crown undoubtedly reaped the greatest benefit as a result of Britain's work in India, the people of India themselves gained nothing in material prosperity and political advancement, but lost much. We shall quote Sir William Vincent himself:

"He admitted regrettable omissions, and expressed the opinion that we had failed in our primary education policy; in not having devoted more money and time to agricultural development; in not training the people for the army or giving them administrative experience; in not developing a system of local self-government; and in not preparing the people for self-government. Historians also said we had failed to appreciate the value of Indian assistance and undervalued their knowledge and advice, and that we had created an arbitrary executive which stood aloof from the people. In many ways we had been overcautious in social reform and labour laws. Our agency was expensive, and our military expenditure overheavy. We had been slow in giving Indians high office and we had been unduly suspicious of their *bona fides*."

We do not know how this catalogue of "regrettable omissions" differs in substance from the indictment of British rule made by Dadabhai Naoroji, Dutt and Gokhale, to mention names which are now quoted by Anglo-Indian journalists to discredit the attempts of present-day Nationalists to hasten the day of their country's emancipation from the economic and political domination of Britain. Speaking at the National Liberal Club on November 15, 1905, Gokhale showed how by the supreme test of the promotion of the moral and material interests of India, British administration in India during the last hundred years had completely failed. Of the moral evils of that administration, he told his hearers, "none is so great as the continuous dwarfing or stunting of our race that is taking place under your rule." He added: "Our rigorous exclusion from all power and all positions of trust and responsibility, on a scale never before attempted in the history of humanity, involving, as it does, an enforced disuse of our national abilities—is leading to a steady deterioration of our race, and this, I venture to think, is a cruel, an iniquitous wrong you are inflicting on us. Another great evil is indicated by the present political status of the Indian people. All the three hundred millions of them put together have not got, under the constitution, so much power as a single elector in England to effect the position of the Government. Then the entire population is kept disarmed. This is our position in our own country. If we go to your self-governing Colonies like Natal, we are treated as outside the pale of civilisation." As regards the economic results, Gokhale's verdict against British rule was even more emphatic. 'I firmly believe, and I say this after a careful study of about twenty years of the question", he declared, "that the economic results of British rule in India have been absolutely disastrous. That the mass of the people in India are at present sunk in frightful poverty is now admitted by all, including the most inveterate official optimist. The administration by a foreign agency is so costly and the dominant position of the Englishman's position in every field gives him such an advantage in acquiring wealth in India that a large drain of wealth has continuously gone on for years and years from India to England." All this and more Sir William Vincent admitted when he said that British rulers had failed in their primary education policy; in not having devoted more money and time to agricultural development; in not training the people for the army or giving them administrative experience, in not developing the system of local self-government and in not preparing the people for self-government." No condemnation of an alien rule could be more emphatic than this. For, if the Britishers have failed in these things, as they have undoubtedly failed, they have proved that they have failed in everything, that their rule has been disastrous to the material prosperity and political progress of the country. If, as one of their Liberal Prime Ministers said, good Government could not be a substitute for government by the people and for the people there could be no justification, moral or any other, for the continuance of a system of administration which Sir William Vincent has condemned in such unmistakable terms.

Sir William Vinvent was, of course, discreetly silent about the insults which have been added, particularly during the years of his association with the Government of India, to the wrongs done to her during a century of misrule—the Rowlatt Act, the first fruit of India's magnificent contribution to the winning of the war, the Punjab horrors, with the Jallianwala Bagh massacre, the crawling orders and the public floggings, and the breach of faith with the Muslims regarding the integrity of Turkey and the Holy Places of Islam. Despite these insults, and despite the foreboding and grave warnings of friends, India's great leader, as he told the Judge who tried him, fought at the Amritsar Congress in 1919, for cooperation and working the Montagu-Chelmsford reforms, hoping that the Prime Minister would redeem his promise to the Indian Mussalmans, that the Punjab wound would be healed and that the reforms inadequate and unsatisfactory though they were, marked a new era of hope in the life of India. But all that hope was shattered and the Mahatma thus explained to the Judge why from a staunch loyalist and Cooperator he became an uncompromising disaffectionist and Non-Cooperator: "The Khilafat promise was not to be redeemed. The Punjab crime was white-washed and most culprits went not only unpunished but remained in service and some continued to draw pensions from the Indian revenue, and in some cases were even rewarded. I saw too that not only did the reforms not mark a change of heart, but they were only a method of further draining India of her wealth and of prolonging her servitude. I came reluctantly to the conclusion that the British connection had made India more helpless than she ever was before, politically and economically." Sir William Vincent can no more deny the truth of this indictment than he has denied the truth of the general failure of British administration. He, in fact, virtually endorses the indictment when he says that "it is impossible in the new system which has been inaugurated for good or bad to carry on the old system of bureaucratic Government" and that his countrymen "had got to change with the changing times and the sooner they made up their mind to that the better it would be for future relations." And yet for saying the same thing the Mahatma was sent to prison by the Government of which Sir William Vincent was the most dominating member.

THE VILLAGE WORK.

Much noise and little wool will be the verdict on the activities of our national leaders ever since Mahatma Gandhi was arrested and the indifference and discord which he had successfully kept off have once again distressed the country. The Congress unity has been miserably split up into three distinguishable parties, each with its denomination: No-changers, Independents and Swarajists, who kept up a wordy war for a precious period of nearly two years; and the clear, constructive programme of Non-Cooperation has been submerged in controversy. The parting instruction of Mahatmaji that "the constructive programme of the Congress should go on with clockwork regularity and the speed of the Punjab Express" remained a dead letter owing to the scant attention paid to it after his incarceration.

One most important item of the national programme, which has suffered almost irreparable damage from this deadly controversy, is the work of education and elevation of the village masses. This plan for the instruction of the peasantry in the national campaign, bringing home to their understanding the work of emancipation of the country from the stranglehold of an alien bureaucracy, was for the first time formulated and incorporated in Non-Cooperation Programme. He, with unerring instinct, saw in this practically all true work for the nation and for the same called out willing and educated volunteers. The confidence and emphasis which he placed in the infinite potentiality of the masses of India for the emancipation of the country cannot be more strikingly evidenced than by his assurance that the agriculturists of the country formed the sheet anchor of the movement of Non-Cooperation. He clearly recognised that Swaraj for India meant the Swaraj practically of agriculturists and other labourers, and preached for their elevation. The same idea has been consistently echoed by other leaders as well. Deshabandhu Das clearly pointed out that the country belonged to the masses and true Swaraj was their Swaraj. Again, when Lala Lajpat Rai declared that the work of nation-building should be done from below he meant the same thing. This singular unanimity of conviction on this all-important subject of the uplift of the Indian masses gave much prominence to it in the earlier stages of Non-Cooperation, before the beginning of the political debacle. This village work must be revived by the Congress at Cocanada and placed again in the front of the national programme. The masses of the village form the best material for the national army under the guidance and control of the educated classes in the non-violent campaign. They are the material with which alone the emancipation of the country can be really wrought. And that material is in a pitiful condition to-day.

There are about seven and a half lakhs of villages in India grouped under about three hundred districts. A well organised programme demands at least fifty thousand good and spirited volunteers to work in the villages, each having charge over a certain number of them and all with a programme of work to be completed within a reasonable period. The District and other Congress organisations can be utilised to function in co-operation with the volunteers in the villages, exercising a guiding and controlling hand. The Indian National Service which was constituted for just this very purpose should be re organised on a permanent basis and made to work with greater vigour. The workers must be of a character to win the respect and confidence of the villagers. They must train the villages in public service, co-operation, self-sacrifice, courage and initiative. Education and temperance must have their place in the village programme. Lectures on the past history of the country, the present times and needs should be delivered. The worker should train a few in every village to become the leaders of rest. When this is done in all the villages the work of nation-building will have been in truth accomplished.

Notes of the Day.

Labour Party's Position.

The political situation is clearing up a little. Mr. Baldwin has, for the present, decided to remain in power and face a hostile Parliament. Mr. Asquith has declared that "there is no foundation for the foolish asseveration that the Liberals seek alliance with the Conservatives. Being the middle party in the new Parliament the Liberals have the decisive voice in determining the life of any Government that may be formed and they are naturally keen to make the best bargain for their support. The Executive Committee of the Labour Party has, after prolonged discussion, decided not to compromise itself with any form of Coalition. And this decision lends special importance to the Liberal Party whose support is necessary if the Labour Party is to defeat Mr. Baldwin's Government on the unemployment issue. It remains to be seen on what terms this support is bought. If the Labour Party succeeds in defeating the Conservatives, it must prepare itself for a General Election immediately. Hence the instruction to Mr. Henderson, the Secretary of the Party, and the head-quarters staff to be in readiness. General Elections mean money and the Labour Party's greatest handicap is lack of it. A futile effort was made to cripple the finances of the Labour Party by fettering the right of the Trade Unions to support political actions. But the last election has shown that what Labour lacks in money and motor cars—the two essentials of an election—it more than makes up for in the devoted service of the rank and file and the voluntary workers for the cause. And there is reason to believe that in the next election the Labour Party will command the voluntary service of many thousand willing workers in a more ample measure than ever before.

Britain and Indian Contracts.

We refer elsewhere to Sir William Vincent's lecture before the Royal Colonial Institute. Lord Peel, who presided at the lecture, made a characteristically inept speech. It was unfortunate, he said, that the inauguration of the Reforms "coincided with a difficult new problem, namely the rising consciousness of India." Evidently it is a great botheration to his lordship that the Indian people should feel conscious of their rights. But let that pass. Lord Peel, as a proof of India's great advance, said that she was now free to place contracts wherever she wished. We admire Lord Peel's temerity; for not many weeks ago his factotum in the Commons assured the representatives of British manufacturers that nearly 95 per cent of the orders for purchase of stores for India were placed in England. And India knows to her cost what this means. Even while Lord Peel was making his astounding statement we had Reuter's London correspondent cabling us the following:

"Important orders for rail material for the Indian railways have been placed in Britain in the past few days. They involve a supply of hundred and fifty covered goods wagons to the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway and 1,366 tons of fabricated steel for the erection of extensive workshops for the South Indian Railway Company at Trichinopoly. The United Kingdom engineers are now preparing estimates for submission in February for the supply of some in three thousand goods wagons broad and metre gauge and sixty locomotives for the Indian Railway Board."

All these orders, Lord Peel would have us suppose, were placed in the cheapest market!

An Honest Politician.

Mr. P. R. Lele writes:—"The obsession has held political India that English Liberals stood for honesty, generosity and philanthropy while the English Conservatives stood for selfishness, cupidity, intolerance and land-grabbing. Thanks to Mr. Lloyd George, a very large number of Indians have been disillusioned in respect of the Liberals whose word is not likely to be valued more than a scrap of paper lying on a street. Still there are lots of people who will not accept the view that Liberalism is *de facto* Imperialism concealed under sweet phraseology and diplomatic philanthropy while Conservatism is or is not Imperialism brusquely and plainly. A Lloyd George speaks of conciliation and a Carson speaks of more and more force in dealing with Asiatics. On taking a measure, I for one prefer Carson to Lloyd George. Disillusioned as the majority of Indians are, they have still been unwilling to learn that Gladstone was the first prominent Englishman who thought of driving Turks out of Europe bag and baggage and was ready for that purpose to ally England with such an aboriginal Government as the Czarist Russia, the very antipode of England. The conception about the Conservatives being embodiments of all the evil qualities mentioned above is as firmly deep-rooted in the minds of Indians as the conception that honesty and politics cannot go together. In holding this opinion our Indian politicians are taking their cue from the west. Last year Mr. Lloyd George ridiculed the late Mr. Bonar Law on his honesty precisely as the question was asked till 1920 in India "what has morality got to do with politics?" During the years 1921 and 1922 that question was not articulated but it is again making a head, the resurrection having begun at Nagpur. Suggestions are being uttered in the C. P. (Marathi) to the effect that Gandhians have no place in the Indian National Congress and that they may establish an independent Association to be called "virtue cultivating League." This idea of politics being a mere game is so firmly implanted that a politician is not to be given credit for honesty and conscientiousness in case he fails on account of that very honesty. Mr Baldwin had a very compact Conservative majority in the House of Commons which he could have manipulated to serve all his ends for at least five years more without violating the *letter* of the late Mr. Bonar Law's pledge, if he only had the opportunism and the time-serving quality of Mr. Lloyd George. Mr. Baldwin despised these mean tactics and boldly appealed to the country for a straightforward mandate from the electors. This stroke of honesty was so unusual in politics—indeed almost unheard of—that politicians have not been willing to give Mr. Baldwin credit for his honesty. From across the Atlantic, voices are coming to condemn Mr. Baldwin for having staked his political supremacy on the altar of honesty. Even on the basis of the rule "Give the Devil his due," credit should have been given to Mr. Baldwin for his honesty irrespective of his being a Conservative. Is there to be no fairplay in human affairs? I, for one, should raise my Gandhi cap in appreciation of this exceptional honesty in politics which Mr Baldwin has displayed."

A Railway Tragedy.

Startling revelations were made at the Coroner's inquest on Tuesday on the death of Edward Thomas Bamford, aged twenty-two, an apprentice in the G. I. P. Railway Workshop, who was run over by a workmen's train at Dadar on the 5th instant. The evidence showed that owing to the want of accommodation a number of employees were travelling standing on the foot board of the train while the deceased was seen standing on a foot board or a buffer. When the train was in motion the deceased was holding a bar and while leaning out, he struck a signal post, fell down and died. The point, however, to which attention needs to be drawn is the condemnation by the Coroner's jury of the railway administration. The jury stated, after hearing the evidence, "that there was no communication chain or guard on the train and that the workmen travelled on the foot-board and other parts of the train outside the carriages, and that better supervision was necessary to prevent men endangering their lives." That a railway train carrying hundreds of workmen should be allowed to run without a guard and even a communication chain speaks volumes for the efficiency of the administration of the railway company and of its solicitude for the safey of its employees. The matter needs to be fully enquired into and the person or persons responsible for this negligence brought to book.

THE ARAB QUESTION.

IX*

THE SUBSTITUTE FOR TURKISH POWER

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There are several reasons why a delegation of the Indian Muslims could do more than all the diplomacy in Europe to settle the outstanding problems of the near East. First of all, they are Muslims and the attitude which they have taken up on the Khilafat question in intelligible to their fellowMuslims in all countries. Then their aim is peace; they are not running one competitor against another, nor trying to impose a foreign yoke on anybody; they do not aim at military occupation or at "peaceful" penetration, of any country; their care is not for oil nor for strategic points. And, best reason of all, they have consistently opposed the Near East policy of England since the Armistice, so that they are free from the suspicion which attaches in the minds of Turks and Arabs to everyone who has at any time espoused that policy. There should be one delegation for all countries, not a separate delegation to each country, to avoid the risk of any divergence of policy or difference of conclusions. The delegation should go first to Angora, to make sure of the support of Turkey, still without doubt the leader of the Muslim nations and afterwards to consult with the Khalifa. It may be objected that a delegation which has nothing to offer in the way of material advantages, but merely comes to ask concessions, upon points of pride has little prospect of success with any Government. But the Indian Muslim delegation would have much to offer. It would offer peace and a way escape from difficulties which are keenly felt.

The Quid Pro Quo.

In Turkey there are many people who are far from reconciled to the separation of the Khilafat from the Turkish Sultanate. The delegation, with its plan for a world-wide, non-political Khilafat, would give those people, who are mostly good, old-fashioned Muslims, an idea of power to reconcile them to the continued existence of a Turkish Republic. It would give them hope and a peaceable outlet for their thoughts and energies. That is an offer which Mustafa Kemal Pasha would not disdain. To the Sharif Huseyn, also, the delegation would offer something of considerable value in return for the concession they would ask of him—the chance of reconciliation with the Muslim world. To Syria, Mesopotamia and Arabia, the delegation would bring a message of fresh hope, the prospect of the restoration of those countries to the Muslim brotherhood. In all those countries there is a strong element of the population which regards the Sharif of Mecca and his family as little better than paid servants of the Enemy of Islam—to such a pass has England's so-called "Muslim" policy lowered her prestige among the Arab peoples. In return for the concession which the delegation would ask of "Kings" Huseyn, Faisal and Abdullah—on act of mere submission to the will of the Islamic world—they could offer recognition of the post-war dignities of the House of Mecca by people who have until now derided them.

A Welcome solution.

The restoration of the Khalifa's rights over the Holy Cities of Arabia, Syria and Iraq will be welcomed by the loyalist element as a restoration of the sovereignty of the House of Osman without the Turkish soldiery and officialdom, and by the so-called "Nationalist" (which generally, in Muslim countries will be found to mean the Pan-Islamic) element as a much desired step towards their

(Continued on page 9.)

*Previous articles appeared on 16th, 20th, 23rd, 27th, 30th, November and 4th, 7th and 11th December.

HINDUS' GREAT VICTORY.

NO COALITION!

POSSIBILITY OF ANOTHER ELECTION.

LABOUR INSTRUCTIONS TO HEADQUARTERS.

LONDON. Dec. 12.

The executive of the Labour Party has decided that, in the event of Labour's being invited to form the Government, the Parliamentary Party will immediately accept full responsibility for the Government of the country without compromising itself with any form of Coalition. The Executive has also passed a resolution that, in view of the critical Parliamentary position and the possibility of another early election, it shall request Mr. Arthur Henderson the headquarters staff and regional officers immediately to prepare for the next contest, which will be the most momentous in the history of Labour.—Reuter.

OXFORD, Dec. 13.

Following yesterday's decision of the Conservative Government to remain in office, the executive of the Labour Party to-day considered its position. After a long discussion the following resolution was adopted:—"The national executive of the Labour Party rejoices that the Parliamentary Labour Party is to continue to be the Official Opposition in the House of Commons and declares its opinion that should the necessity for forming the Labour Government arise, the Parliamentary Labour Party should at once accept full responsibility for the Government of the country without compromising itself with any form of coalition." A further resolution was passed requesting Mr. Henderson, the Secretary of the Party and the headquarters staff to proceed at once to make all the necessary arrangements, financial and otherwise, for another general election which will be the most momentous in the history of the Party. These resolutions were subsequently approved by the meeting of the Trades Union Congress.

It is understood that the opinion of the Labour executive was in favour of taking the first opportunity, consistent with constitutional practice, of defeating the Conservative Ministry, in which event, it was considered that the Labour Party, as chief Opposition Party, would be asked to form the Government. In order, however, to effect the defeat of the Conservative Government, the Labour Party would require the assistance of the Liberals and this dependence of Labour on the Liberals lends the greatest importance to the Liberal policy. At present the Liberal circles pronounce themselves decided not only against coalition of any kind but also against giving guarantees of any kind to any other Party In short, the Liberal Party, it appears, is determined to retain the fullest freedom of action so that it may give or withhold support from either of the other Parties as desires.

POSITION OF DEFEATED MINISTERS.

Political correspondents of newspapers declared that seven members of the Government who lost their seats at the polls will retain their offices for the present and no question of securing seats for them will arise until after the meeting of Parliament on January 8th. It is possible that steps may then be taken to secure the election of Sir Montagu Barlow, Minister of Labour, whose presence is considered desirable by his Party in view of the prominence that will certainly be given to the question of unemployment.—B.O.W.

BALDWIN'S UNFAIR ATTITUDE.

LONDON, Dec. 12.

Interviewed to-night Mr. Ramsay Macdonal said that Mr. Baldwin's decision to remai in office, thus postponing the solution of political crisis till the middle of January, was unfair to his successors; as,with 31st March so near, a new Government would not have time to turn round before it was called upon to deal with the urgent problems of nation finance.

INTER-ALLIED DEBTS.

MR. MACDONALD'S ATTITUDE.

LONDON, Dec. 12.

Brussels.—The views recently expressed the French Press intervie with Mr. Ramsay Macdonald hav been quickly taken up by the Chamber. During the debate, in reply to th criticisms of the Socialist, Vandervelde, Premier Theunis asserted that Mr. Macdonald' first declaration after the Labourist success the polls was that he would insist on th payment of inter-Allied debts. M. Vandervel de said that such a declara tion contradicted the engagements taken at the Frankfort Conference, and if Mr. Macdonald did not honour those engagements they knew how to recall them to him.

Mr. Ramsay Macdonald made a statement to-night saying that what he told the interviewer was that if their were no general settlement, Britain could not continue to pay American debt and allow France, which wa

(Continued on page 8.)

A gas cooking stove will roast bake or boil at the same time. It is always ready for use and is the cheapest most reliable and cleanest method of cooking.

QUADRANGULAR CRICKET FINAL.

HINDUS' BRILLIANT PLAY.

161 RUNS IN LESS THAN TWO HOURS.

PRESIDENCY TEAM'S POOR SHOW.

PRESIDENCY—1ST INNINGS—	.. ..	481
,, 2ND ,,	.. ..	153
HINDUS—1ST INNINGS—	.. ..	475
,, 2ND ,, —FOR 1 WKT.	.. .. ..	161

One of the most sensational finishes in the history of the Quadrangular Cricket Tournament was witnessed yesterday when the Hindus led by P. Vithal won the championship, beating the Presidency Europeans by 9 wickets and 2 runs. That the victors deserve the highest praise for their achievement is beyond question. At one time it looked as if the Hindus were going to submit to an innings defeat. Many prophesied that they could at the most hope for a draw. But the Hindus were determined to prove their mettle and gain a historic victory. As time wore on their merits began to tell. At last they succeeded in not only making up their opponents' huge score of the first knock but felled their wickets for a comparatively poor figure in the second venture and won the match.

Never perhaps in the history of Indian cricket has such tall scoring as much as 1000 runs been registered in the first innings of any two teams. If one side score heavily, the other team habitually falls to pieces but the Hindus worked miracles. It has taken 4 complete days to finish 3 innings and it was mentioned on Monday that if things were carried on the match would last a week.

Wildest excitement prevailed throughout the day and every Hindu bowler or batsman was cheered for very good or effective ball or stroke and at the end of the game a seething mass of humanity invaded the pavilion and expended their enthusiasm and exuberance of hilarity near the players.

The most outstanding figures among the Hindus were, Vithal and S. M. Joshi. The manner in which the Hindu skipper piloted his men was highly creditable. His again was the tallest score on his side. To score three figures in the Quadrangular contests is a rare attainment. But Vithal performed the feat yesterday for the third time and convinced the world of his premier position among the trundlers. S. M. Joshi on the other hand proved his worth as the pre-eminent bowler. His seven wickets for 39 runs in the Presidency 2nd innings is an excellent performance. Naidu again stood foremost among the batsmen and treated the spectators to an interlude of exhilarating cricket. His 78, and 74 tell their own tales. Pardeshi made great impression by his splendid innings of 39 and 71 not out. He played faultless cricket throughout and deserves a place in the front rank of Indian batsmen. Deodhar and the new-comer from Aligarh played a great game, the latter also bowling with telling effect. Though Chandarana was not in his usual form this year, his bowling had created a lot of impression on the opponents.

Among the Presidency Travers stood head and shoulders over his confreres. He can hardly be blamed for the defeat of his side. He utilized his resources to the utmost and lost only on account of the superior mettle and lasting power of his opponents. His was the highest score of the season and great credit is due to him for that. The other brilliant batsmen on his side were Phillips, Rubie, Hosie and Higgins. The most effective bowler on that side was Pocock who bowled no less than 73 overs in which he captured 5 wickets. It must however be admitted that the Presidency had no bowlers of the type of S. M. Joshi among them or they would have fared better.

If there was anything that the other teams could learn from the Presidency, it was their superb fielding. Rarely did they miss a chance or allow careless runs. Hosie was the perfect emblem of alertness, speed and accuracy and his example may very profitably be followed by many.

A word of praise is due to the Umpires who performed their thankless task of supervision very well, and the Gymkhana committee deserve special thanks for the excellent management throughout the tournament.

THE PLAY.

The Presidency not outs Higgins and Gillespey resumed batting at 10-40 a.m. the latter facing Joshi who bowled from the pavilion end. The first over was a maiden one. Chandarana in his over gave four away, Shivram being liable to stop. The third over of the day by Joshi dismissed Higgins who stepped to hit Joshi's tempting delivery but was smartly stamped by Navle. (12—2—6).

Phillips came next but was feeling quite uncomfortable having to play Joshi's nasty spins and Gillespy who was feeling stiff was hit by Rana's deliveries several times. Joshi was bowling beautifully now having knocked two wickets for a singse run in 8 overs, 7 of which were maiden. 20 was put up at 11-10 which meant that 15 runs were added in 30 minutes. In Joshi's next over Phillips was dismissed, Ramji holding him nicely at slips. 20—3—2).

Rubie came next and hit Joshi to mid-off for a single but Gillespy who was not fit enough to cover the distance was run out. (20—4—8).

The Presidency skipper filled the vacancy and scored a single off Joshi's last ball. Four runs later Chandarana clean bowled Rubie. (24—5—0).

He played Joshi with greater case and confidence than the others and at times stepped for Joshi's spins. Travers added run quickly by sending Chandarana to the boundary twice in the same. The tens went up steadily. At 60, S. S. Joshi relieved Chandarana. Two runs later Naidu held Travers off S. M. Joshi. (62—6—29).

Travers had taken 41 minutes to make his 29 including 2 fours. Battersby joined West. Joshi was still puzzling the batsmen with his twisters although West at times was catching them as they fell. It was not long before Joshi tempted him out of his crease when Navle again helped to capture a wicket. (69—7—20)

BATTERSBY TO THE RESCUE.

Battersby who was joined by Wodehouse opened his shoulders and piled up runs off S. S. Joshi and Rana, reaching his 20 in a short time. Wodehouse was careful of S. M. Joshi and had more patience than West and Higgins and was consequently better able to play the wily bowled. Naidu took charge of the northern end and Shivram replaced S. M. Joshi. The Presidency completed their first century at 12-25. Pardeshi succeeded Naidu at 110. Battersby and Wodehouse seemed to be comfortably settled and did not seem eager for runs. The changing of bowlers was not taken seriously by them. as long as Rana and S. M. Joshi were not bowling. When S. M. Joshi reappeared at the pavilion wicket the supporters of the Hindu team were jubilant. Battersby at once became cautious and stopped scoring while Rana resumed bowling at the northern wicket. When the teams withdrew for lunch the board showed 123 runs for 7 wickets. Battersby and Wodehouse remaining not outs with 30 and 24 respectively.

AFTER LUNCH.

Chandarana's first over in the afternoon gave 6 runs and 130 was sent up soon after. Wodehouse was next dismissed by S. M. Joshi, Naidu holding him at slips. The eighth wicket stand was so far the best having realized 64 runs. It practically pulled the Presidency out of the fire. Wodehouse had played a very careful game and his 25 was a fair share. (133—8—25).

Macdonell's arrival was followed by Battersby's departure. Ramji who relieved Rana sent a ringing ball which went off the handle of Battersby's bat and Jai brought off a brilliant catch. (141—9—41). This same fieldsman brought off another splendid catch which sent out the last wicket. Battersby had played excellent cricket for his 41 including 5 fours

The last man Pocock made no attempt to make runs and everyone waited to see the last wicket off and Deodhar was caught napping while Pocock scored a four behind the wicket. Macdonell was swiping now and Joshi was sent to leg for four sending up 150 but his next lift was well held by Jai at the long boundary. The Presidency innings closed at 2-36 p.m. with 153.

HINDUS 2ND INNINGS.

The Hindus had a little over two hours in which to do their best. They wanted 160 to win the game which meant that they must score at the rate of 80 runs per hour. Pardeshi and Naidu opened the innings, West bowling the first over to Pardeshi. Two singles were scored in the first over. Pocock bowled from the northern end and Pardeshi with a fine late-cut scored a boundary and added another single in the fifth ball. Naidu hurried up by turning to leg for four off West which sent up the first ten after 7 minutes' play. Naidu was doing all the scoring by adding two's three times in quick succession. Travers had four men at slips while Pocock bowled. 20 went up at 3.7 p.m. Runs were hard to get as the Presidency fielding left nothing to be desire. Hosie was saving many a boundary and the best hits brought no more than a single. Hosie at mid-off missed a ball giving Naidu four and 30 was signalled at 3.20 p.m. Naidu reached his twenty with a four off West and again lifted him to long for four sending up 40 three minutes later. At 34, Battersby was placed at the Gymkhana wicket. Pardeshi was a little careful letting his left-hand spins go by but Naidu carried on and the half century came at 3.37 p.m. Pardeshi who had hitherto been more steady stepped out for Battersby's slow spins. The pair scored every possible run and 60 went up at ten minutes to four. With a few more singles Naidu piled 40 for himself. The batsmen now resorted to tip and run cricket taking advantage of Hosie's tired condition. 70 were signalled at 5 minutes to four. Naidu next reached his 50 amidst loud cheers and the next over off Pocock saw 80 up on the board. At 82 Higgins replaced Battersby and Pardeshi scored three behind the wicket and Naidu sent the next ball to Waudby Road for six which gave him 60 and 90 for his side. Wodehouse replaced Pocock. Pardeshi hit his first and Hosie missing two runs were scored but hard throw by Higgins added three more. Runs were being sneaked at times and Pardeshi was responsible for the century strokes at 4-10 p.m. At 106 West was put in charge in place of Higgins and Pardeshi scored a four at point sending up 110 and two balls later he reached his half century with a late cut. Naidu hit Pocock for four, running them out, and followed up with a single and 120 was put up at 4-20. The climax of excitement was reached when Naidu lifted West to the pavilion scoring another sixer and added two more in the same over. 130 was signalled at 4-25 seven runs later Naidu was held by Macdonell off West. Naidu had played a brilliant innings of 74 which included 7 fours and 2 sixes. He surprised the crowd with his hits and reach and never did a batsman rise to the occasion as did Naidu yesterday. (137—1—74).

The Hindu skipper appeared next and began with a single off West and 140 was sent up at 4-36 p.m. Travers could do nothing to stay the score and the next ten went up in 5 minutes and at 4-45 p.m. The Hindus wanted only two runs to win. Vithal with a single off Pocock was even and the skipper hit the winning stroke and won the match by 1 run and 9 wicket closing the innings at 4.48 p.m.

PRESIDENCY—1st Innings.

A L Hosie b S S Joshi	75
C B Rubie b Chandarana	84
G C Phillips Navle b Naidu	93
S E West b S S Joshi	10
F CTravers c and b S M Joshi	107
T M Battersby b S M Joshi	14
R L D Wodehouse b Chandarana	2
J B Higgins (not out)	39
J Macdonell Chandarana	4
Comm. Gillespey b S M Joshi	26
A W Pocock Naidu b S M Joshi	4
Extras	20
Total	481

PRESIDENCY—2nd Innings.

A L Hosie c Ramji b S M Joshi	0
J B Higgins st. Navle b S M Joshi	6
G C Phillips c Ramji b S M Joshi	2
I E. Gillespy run out	8
C B Rubie b Chandarana	0
F C Travers c Naidu b S M Joshi	29
S E West st. Navle b S M Joshi	20
T M Battersby c Jai b Ramji	41
R L D Wodehouse c Naidu b S M Joshi	25
J F Macdonell c Jai b S M Joshi	19
A W Pocock not out	7
Extras	5
Total	153

HINDUS—1st Innings.

J G Navle run out	31
K G Pardeshi b Pocock	39
L. P. Jai b Pocock	29
P Vithal c West b Battersby	101
C K Naidu b Travers	76
D B Deodhar c Wodehouse b Pocock	78
S S Joshi c West b Phillips	50
P Shivram c Travers b Pocock	29
Ramji c Hosie b Battersby	17
M. Chandarana c Rubie b Pocock	0
S. M. Joshi not out	21
Extras	13
Total	475

HINDUS—2nd Innings.

K G Pardeshi not out	71
C K Naidu c Macdonell b West	74
P. Vithal not out	16

L P Jai, D B Deodhar, Ramji, P Shivram, S S Josni, J G Navle, M Chandarana and S M Joshi, did not bat.

Total (for 1 wkt)...161

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

PRESIDENCY—1st Innings.

	O.	R.	M.	W.
Chandarana	29	58	5	3
S M Joshi	40.4	112	3	4
S S Joshi	23	104	1	2
Shivram	23	78	2	0
Ramji	10	40	0	0
C K Naidu	8	34	1	1
Pardeshi	7	27	2	0
L P Jai	1	8	0	0

S. M. Joshi bowled 3 "no-balls."
P. Shivram bowled 6 "no-balls."
L. P. Jai bowled 1 "no-ball."

Presidency—2nd Innings.

Chandarana	22	66	5	1
S. M. Joshi	28.3	39	13	7
S S Joshi	3	19	0	0
C K Naidu	2	8	0	0
Shivram	4	5	0	0
K. G. Pardeshi	3	5	0	0
Ramji	3	6	2	1

Hindus—1st Inning.

	O	R	M	W
West	33	96	5	0
Gillespy	9	20	2	0
Higgins	22	64	6	0
Pocock	56	163	8	5
Wodehouse	11	37	1	0
Battersby	31	60	10	2
Travers	9	35	0	1
G C Phillips	3	17	0	1

West—1 no ball, 1 wide ball.

Hindus—2nd Innings.

West	11.2	49	0	1
*Pocock	17	70	1	0
Battersby	6	18	2	0
Higgins	2	13	0	0
Wodehouse	2	11	0	0

*1 no-ball.

PREVIOUS WINNERS.

1912* Parsis
1913* Final game drawn.
1914* Abandoned owing to rain.
1915† Presidency.
1916* Abandoned owing to rain.
1917* Final game drawn.
1918† Presidency.
1919* Hindus.
1920* Final game drawn.
1921* Presidency.
1922† Parsis.
1923* Hindus.
*Played at Bombay.
†Played at Poona.

PRIZES TO THE HINDU TEAM.

In appreciation of the Hindu Team's victory in the Tournament a Prize Fund has been started and about Rs. 3,000 has been subscribed promptly. Subscriptions and letters of appreciation have been received from Hindus and Mahomedans alike. Mr. Lakhmidas Raoji Tairsee, a prominent member of the Hindu Representative Matches Committee, has received the following spontaneous letter of appreciation from a Mahomedan gentleman: "My Dear Lakhmidas:—I have great pleasure to send you herewith a sum of Rs. 15 only being my humble donation towards the Prize Fund organized for the benefit of the Hindu Team. Please accept my hearty congratulations for the unique victory. Wishing you more victories.—I remain, sincerely yours, Gulam Husein Merali Kanji."

Other letters and telegrams have also been received, congratulating the Hindu Team on its great victory. There was great rejoicing at the Hindu Gymkhana on Thursday evening.

FRIENDS' UNION "AT HOME."

The Friends' Union Cricket Club will be "At Home" to the Hindu Team at the Hindu Gymkhana to-day (Friday) at 6-30 p.m.

PRESENTS TO HINDU TEAM.

The proprietors of the Novelty Cinema (Grant Road Tram Terminus) have invited the Hindu teams to their third show (8-45 p.m.) on to-day when gold medals and other prizes will be distributed.

ANGORA AND INDIAN MUSLIMS.

GOOD WISHES FOR SAFETY OF REPUBLIC.

IMPORTANT STATEMENT BY CENTRAL KHILAFAT COMMITTEE.

Dr. Syed Mahmud and Messrs. Omar Sobani and Osman Sobani have issued the following statement to the Press:—

The latest news from Turkey is indeed disquieting but the Mussalmans should not take an unnecessarily alarming view of the situation and not condemn the nationalist Turks as Shaikh Mushirhusain Kidwai of Gadia has done so hastily without knowledge of facts. We know for sometime past there was an intrigue going on against the Angora Government and it seems that the activities of certain individuals have created the erroneous impression at Angora that the Indian Mussalmans were hostile to the Turkish Republic. Nothing could be further from the truth. We are sure Indian Muslims will never endorse Shaikh Kidwai's ill-advised and unjustified insinuation against Angora Turks Muslims should bear in mind that that Mosul question will shortly according to Lausanne Treaty come up for discussion and it is likely that the enemies of Muslim progress will do their best to involve the Turks in internal strife Any hasty and ill-considered pronouncement on our part is sure to injure the Turkish Powers.

The following cable has been despatched to Ghazi Mustafa Kamal Pasha by the Central Khilafat Committee in the names of Dr. Ansari, Hakim Ajmal Khan, Maulanas Abdul Kalam, Mahomed Ali and Shaukat Ali.

Cablegram

President Turkish Republic, Angora

Central Khilafat Committee of India beg to assure Your Excellency of their good wishes and prayers of Indian Mussalmans for the safety, welfare and progress of the Turkish Republic, the creation of which they regard as a great step forward in the way of Muslim progress. They ask Your Excellency to believe that any one expressing other views than those this telegram expresses, even though in the name of Indian Muslims, do not represent the views of Indian Muslims and are the enemies of Indian Khilafat movement. Indian Muslims regard Turkish Republic and Khilafat as recognised by the Republic as the hope of Muslim progress and are opposed to all intrigues or policies tending to injure Turkish Republic or impede its progress.

ECHO OF FAREWELL FIASCO.

LEGALITY VS. PRACTICE

COMMOTION IN CORPORATION.

An adjourned meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held on Thursday Mr. H. P. Mody, presiding. Before the proceedings commenced, a commotion was created by the Nationalist party as anticipated by the opposition. At 3 p.m. when the President was about to sign the minutes, Mr. Mathuradas Tricumji raised a point of order that in view of Section 36 (o) of the Municipal Act relating to the minute book and what should be entered therein, it was *ultra vires* to enter the report of what happened at the Apollo Bunder on the occasion of bidding farewell to the retiring Governor and of receiving the Governor-designate.

Mr. V. J. Patel in supporting Mr. Mathuradas said if the function at the Apollo Bunder did not form the meeting of the Corporation, the proceedings could not appear in the minute book of the Corporation.

Mr. B. N. Motivala said the function at the Bunder did not form the proceedings of the meeting and, therefore, it should not be incorporated in the minute.

Dr. Sukhia contended that the Corporation was exercising a usage of 65 years and nothing new was being done. The attendance of the Corporators, he said, did form part of the meeting of the Corporation.

"INVARIABLE PRACTICE."

The President replying to the various objections said it was the invariable practice of the Corporation to enter the minutes in the proceedings as a record of attendance. He then read the minutes of December 1918 which formed, he said, a record of attendance.

Mr. Patel—It is not a question of practice but a question of legality.

Mr. V. A. Desai here moved adjournment of the house.

Mr. Patel in seconding said he raised an emphatic protest against the arbitrary ruling of the President.

Some members here shouted "order, order" and there was a general confusion.

The President in giving his ruling said no councillor could move adjournment of the house for non-attendance of a certain public grievance. He referred to the procedure of the Legislative Council.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta said there was a difference between adjourning consideration of a question and adjourning the house. Mr. Desai moved adjournment of the house and not consideration of the question.

Votes were then taken on Mr. Desai's motion of the adjournment of the house and it was declared lost only 15 voting for it and 31 against it.

TRIBUTE TO LATE MR. INVERARITY.

Dr. Sukhia then moved:—

"That the Corporation have learnt with profound regret of the death, on the 4th December 1923, of Mr. J. D. Inverarity, who, as a most brilliant and acute Counsel of over 50 years' standing in Bombay, a sound lawyer of conspicuous ability and great eminence and a true leader of the Bombay Bar and as Standing Counsel to the Municipality since the year 1883, rendered very valuable and useful services to the Corporation and the City.

"That a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the family of the deceased with an expression of the Corporation's sympathy in their bereavement.'"

Mr. Haveliwala in seconding said Mr. Inverarity was not only a great lawyer but also a great citizen of Bombay whose loss the City deeply mourned.

The proposition was carried unanimously.

NATIONAL BABY WEEK.

Mr. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, then moved:—

That a donation of Rs. 3,000 be made towards the National Baby Week Celebrations inaugurated by Her Excellency the Countess of Reading and to be held in Bombay in January 1924.

That paragraph 1 of this Resolution be forwarded to the Standing Committee with an intimation that the Corporation will be prepared on their recommendation to sanction the necessary grant for the purpose.

Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas seconded.

Mrs. Hirabai Cowasji Jehangir, Chairman, Committee, National Baby Week, in a letter to the Corporation stated:—

"A representative Committee has been formed to organize 'National Baby Week' in Bombay.

I need hardly address the Corporation on

(Continued on next page.)

MATUNGA STRIKE.

MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING

OFFICIAL JUMPINESS.

The strike of the 5,500 men of the G. I. P. Railway Workshop at Matunga which has been described at some quarters as a huge phenomenon is after all nothing more than a tame affair caused by certain timid people who always scent danger in the most innocent of things. A representative of the "Bombay Chronicle" who spent some time in studying the situation on the spot on Thursday was satisfied that the strike was not premeditated or organised by anybody but had been brought about mainly by the over-zeal of the police to keep law and order and also by the jumpiness of certain officials of the Matunga Workshops who apprehend danger in every little thing done by the Union of the Railway Workmen no matter what their intentions are. It appears that the workmen for some time past had been dissatisfied with the introduction of a new method of physical examination of the employees. This examination involved a rigid test of their constitution and fitness for work and it was alleged by some of the workmen that Dr. Contractor, a Parsi gentleman, was rather severe in this examination at which the workmen protested. They therefore sent a deputation to Mr. Bell, Carriage and Wagon Superintendent, on Wednesday to make a peaceful protest against their treatment by the doctor during his examination. An official in the Superintendent's office, however, saw danger in this protest of the poor illiterate workmen and forthwith sent a telephone message to the police for "help". The police promptly arrived on the scene and, it appears, attempted to drive away the "strikers" apprehending a disturbance of the peace, though as a matter of fact, the men seemed to be simply awaiting the result of the interview of their comrades with the Carriage and Loco Superintendent. While the man who belonged to the Union behaved splendidly and peacefully, it is alleged, some non-Union men at the instigation of certain designing persons or on their own initiative took the law into their own hands and rushed towards the Superintendent's office in search of the doctor against whom they had a grievance. Not seeing him there however, they grew furious and began to break panes and damaged a motor car and also smashed a few chairs but the total damage seemed to be inconsiderable. In the attempt to disperse the men, it is alleged by some of the workmen, their comrades were roughly handled by the police at the instance of a European Railway official and as a result some of the men received serious injuries.

On Thursday morning about 4,000 men assembled at Matunga when Mr Jhabwala, Secretary of the Union, addressed the men and exhorted them to maintain peace and remain united. The men passed a resolution requesting the Superintendent, Carriage and Wagon Workshops, to open the Workshops so that they might resume work but the Superintendent replied to the deputation which conveyed the resolution of the meeting that he could not do so without the order of the Agent. He also asked for a guarantee for future peace and also for the names of the men who were responsible for Wednesday's incident. The Union men replied that it was not due to any of their men, and that for the conduct of the non-Union men the Union could not be held responsible. It is also alleged that the introduction of the new system was only a ruse to knock off the old hands whose wages the Railway Company could not cut, without producing grave discontent.

Although the medical examination had commenced at Parel for some time past, nothing was known about it till the 11th idem when workmen of the Matunga Workshops were subjected to medical examination. The Parel Workshops men did not attach any importance to this new system because either there were very few who were discharged or even if they were many, the matter passed off, as the men affected were not members of the Union and therefore the Union took no notice of it for want of any specific complaint. On the 12th, however, eight workmen out of the 40 examined at Matunga were discharged peremptorily, and their tickets were not issued on the ground of their being declared unfit by the doctor. These men belonged to the Union apparently, and the members of the Union took strong objection and sent a deputation to Mr. Bell, Carriage and Wagon Workshops Superintendent with the result aforesaid.

MASS MEETING OF WORKMEN.

Thursday passed off quietly, but in the evening a mass meeting of the workmen was held at Parel in the Workmen's Institute when a large number of men collected to hear the result of the Deputation that had waited that afternoon on Mr. Bell, and also to consider what measures they should adopt, in future, to ventilate their grievances. Mr. Jhabwala, who presided, informed the gathering that he and six of their comrades had waited upon Mr. Bell that afternoon, and his reply was that some workmen were very mischievous, and were damaging the workshops. Although he (Mr. Bell) personally had good opinion of the members of the Railway Workmen's Union and trusted them he wanted to know before he ordered the opening of the Workshops as to who was responsible for posting the anonymous notice to the effect that the doctor was a notorious man and that men should refrain from going to work, or they would be assaulted. Mr. Bell said if the members of the Union gave information in regard to the author of this notice he would at once throw the Workshops open, otherwise he left the question of the opening of the Workshops in the hands of the Agent.

Mr. Jhabwala asked the men if they could point out the man who posted that notice or who broke the panes, damaged the motor car and smashed the chairs, if so, they should give information to him. The men replied they did not know anybody who did all that. Mr. Jhabwala then exhorted the men to curb their temper, and not to damage anything or injure any person under any circumstances. He then placed the following three resolutions before the meeting which were passed unanimously.

THE RESOLUTIONS.

(1) That this meeting expresses its abhorrence at the conduct of the persons who caused damage to the railway property, and assures the Railway Company that it was not done by any member of the Railway Workmen's Union.

(2) The meeting requests the Railway Company to open the Workshops forthwith, or as early as possible, in view of the fact that in the recent disturbance the members of the Union had not taken any part in it.

(3) The meeting humbly expresses its opinion that in the interests of peace and contentment of both the Railway Company and the workmen the present doctor be transferred and another brought in his place.

The resolutions were passed unanimously. Some members suggested that the Company be requested to examine only the new men and not the old hands, but Mr. Jhabwala said it would be better if this representation was made afterwards.

It was then resolved to send six persons with Mr. Jhabwala to wait upon the Superintendent, Carriage and Wagon Departments this morning, and to meet again in the evening at the same place to hear the reply. The meeting then dispersed.

A "LAW AND ORDER" TAMASHA.

It would be interesting to add that to keep "law and order" over this trifling affair, three armoured cars, 20 armed police and a number of G.I.P. Railway Volunteers were requisitioned but the men were very peaceful, and all this paraphernalia of Sircar's power only helped to amuse the public as a great 'tamasha' only.

GRIEVANCES OF RAILWAY PASSENGERS.

At a public meeting held under the auspices of the Passengers' and Traffic Relief, Karachi, Mr. Duryadas B. Advani Presiding a number of resolutions were passed including one which demanded the reduation of Railway fares and the abolition of the racial distinctions in the matter of reservation of compartments, etc. A large number of people attended the meeting.

ECHO OF FAREWELL. FIASCO.

(Continued from previous page.)

the necessity of propaganda amongst the poorest and middle classes of the city with regard to infant mortality.

It is a work in which the Municipality are deeply interested and falls within the scope of Local Self-Government.

I therefore make bold to appeal to the Corporation for assistance in organizing the 'National Baby Week,' the aims and objects of which are explained in a Memorandum which I enclose.

The Week is to take place all over India from the 21st of January 1924.

In Calcutta and Madras the Municipalities have sanctioned donations for the furtherance of this movement in addition to substantial annual grants towards child welfare.

My Committee will feel greatly obliged to the Corporation if they will be so kind as to vote a donation of Rs. 3,000 (three thousand) towards the movement which is entirely educational and not intended to pay for itself.

We shall welcome on the Committee any two members the Corporation may desire to nominate. Trusting this appeal will meet with the approval of the Corporation."

Mrs. Hodgkinson in supporting the resolution said, when they considered the infant mortality in this City they most assuredly felt that Bombay could not afford to stand apart from a movement of this kind.

Mr. B. N. Motiwala said though he would oppose presentation of addresses to Governors and Viceroys he would not forget to mention the good work done by their wives. He was of opinion however that so far as the present system of drainage and water supply continued, he feared the high infant mortality would go on.

The proposition was carried and Mrs. Harry Hodgkinson and Dr. K. E. Dadachanji were elected to represent the Corporation on the Committee of National Baby Week.

The Corporation then adjourned till Monday next.

KENYA OR WHITEANIA?

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Poor Dr. Sapru! He is so enamoured with the courtesies and cordialities, the civilities and the eulogies of Whitehall and Simla, that he still hopes and thinks and insists on saying that the door for negotiation is still open in respect of Kenya! Is it so, please? Is Dr. Sapru justified in entertaining this view? Is he justified in impressing this view on his countrymen? Let us see what the "Review of Reviews" has to say about it.

"The Duke of Devonshire, as Colonial Secretary, accepted the principle of Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru's proposal, but *declined to reopen the Kenya question*"!

And General Smuts observed that "so far as South Africa is concerned, it is a *question of impossibility* (!) Sir Tej Bahadur and his colleagues say, quite rightly, that for India it is a question of *dignity*. For South Africa, for *White South Africa*, it is not a question of dignity, but a question of existence (!) And *no Government could*, for a moment, either tamper with this position, or *do anything to meet the Indian point of view*."!!!

Is not this clear? Is it not convincing? Is there any door left open for negotiation? Does Dr. Sapru forget the bitter experience of Gokhaleji and Gandhiji? Smuts is the hardest nut of the Empire, and Peel, Reading and Sapru combined cannot break it. United India can.—Yours, etc.,

BARJORJI FRAMJI BHARUCHA.

NEEMUCH.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—We have been reading accounts of the hardships and plight of the small population of Bhaggur by its being included in a Cantonment administration. It is my misfortune to-day to relate the far greater hardship that is being inflicted on the once beautiful and prosperous Cantonment of Neemuch. This Cantonment which was established to protect the various States of Malwa and Meywar from any wave of future independence and, if need be, from one another also, was based from the Gwalior State under a treaty in which it appears it was stipulated that the sovereigniy of the Gwalior Darbar over the place would remain inviolate and no taxes were to be levied by the British Government on the population. Towards the civic maintenance of the Cantonment Bazar it appears that a clause was inserted whereby the Gwalior Durbar was to contribute a part and it reserved the right to collect the customs.

How these clauses were interpreted and acted upon before the mutiny, no one knows. But during the latter half of the last century, when the Cantonment was one of the most prosperous ones and the Bazar a model of a thriving town, there was no duty levied by the Gwalior State and no contribution made by it towards the maintenance of the place; but a small octroi duty and other house and sanitary taxes were recovered by the Cantonment authorities. So far so good. The Indian people could be compared to a milch cow. As long as there is a last drop of milk in it it will not refuse to be milked. As long as there was trade and prosperity in the town no one ever thought of the taxes. Their eyes were fixed only on the blessings of the British Raj. But before the last century ended, a turning-point came over the destiny of Neemuch; and all through the selfishness of the ruling people who never gave a moment's thought to the effect that the changes which they were making or which were being effected around the Cantonment would have on 15,000 people who have had no voice in their Government and no chance of deliberation as regards their future. Even to-day when they seem to be doomed as far as decrees can doom them they are voiceless.

As already said before the end of the last century a good part of the Military contingent of Neemuch was removed. Some people were effected by the change but "State before town" was their solace and the majority did not mind as trade was thriving. Then at the beginning of the present century the Nagda-Mutra Line of the B. B. and C. I. Railway was opened, which diverted a large part of the trade of Neemuch to other channels. This was also a thing for which no one could be blamed; still it reacted largely on the prosperity of the Bazar. But now comes the real misfortune and that which can honestly be attributed to the cruel *apathy* to our interest of those whom God has destined to rule over us. It appears that when the new century dawned some sleeping official of the Gwalior Darbar awoke to the fact that the right had been given them by treaty to levy the custom duty on Neemuch. Good! They were at once in communication; but the authorities of Neemuch were unwilling to let go the milch cow. So it it was decided, agreed or understood, that the Cantonment should keep its octroi for goods coming in the Bazar, the Gwalior Government should not pay the share of Municipal expenses stipulated, and the Gwalior Government should *levy a tax on all goods going out* of the Cantonment. Thus at a stroke the trade of Neemuch was wantonly killed. No goods could be exported when first substantial octroi was levied on it and again a prohibitive tariff of customs was to be paid when going out, and thus Neemuch was all at once isolated from the entire territory surrounding it, on the trade with which to a large degree her existence depended. And the population which had now declined to 10,000 was left to sit and ponder over their misfortune, living only on the crumbs thrown by a small Military contingent still left. Of this small Military contingent also a large part was withdrawn in the year 1919 and now the remainder is also being called back, leaving practically nothing on which the people can live.

We in Neemuch do not say "why do you take away the Military?" On the other hand pray remove the last vestige of your troops, if you like. But why, in the name of all that is Good, keep us tied to your impotent force and impose artificial barriers on our trade and communications and deprive us of our natural right to trade with the people and territory surrounding us. We urge that either you remove your blessed Cantonment altogether or limit it within a small circle and hand the bazar over to the Gwalior State to which it ultimately belongs, so that we may be at least free to trade within the limits of Gwalior territory which is quite enough for us. We have good roads and communications, we have trade instinct and industry and God has blessed us with a fertile district, and if you only freed us from your clutches, we could carve out quite a peaceful future for ourselves.

In this connection we have also a great deal to say against the Gwalior Darbar who is either powerless or careless to enforce its own rights and is contented to sit just squeezing its pound of flesh from an already hard pressed people. It should either remove the crushing burden of its Export duty or move in the matter and amalgamate the Neemuch Bazar in its own customs system, pay a part of the Municipal expenses and get the Cantonment octroi removed.

ONE OF THE TEN THOUSAND.

Official and Personal.

His Excellency Sir L. Wilson received H. H. The Maharaja of Rajpipla at Government House on Thursday afternoon.

NO COALITION!

(Continued from page 7.)

industrially better off than Britain, to disregard its obligations to Britain. Mr. Macdonald added with emphasis, "We never will agree to anything which victimises Britain in the interests of any other state."—Reuter.

CONSERVATIVE PROGRAMME.

NO TARIFF PROPOSALS.

LONDON, Dec. 12

It is authoritatively stated that the programme with which the Government will meet Parliament will not include Mr. Baldwin's tariff proposals; but most probably the measures for Empire development agreed upon by the Imperial Conference, other than those of a protectionist character, will be put at the forefront. For example, the extension of trade credits, improvement in communications and preference in Imperial contracts.—Reuter.

CLAIMANTS FOR OFFICE.

MR. R. MACDONALD'S DIFFICULTY.

LONDON, December 13.

One of Mr. Ramsay Macdonald's minor embarrassments is believed to be the placation of super-abundant claimants for office contrary to expectations. This, apparently, does not apply to the Lords where he is credited with having willing helpers in Lords Haldane, Kimberley, Russell and Parmoor. These are sufficient for immediate contingencies, while it is rumoured several other offers of assistance have been received.—Reuter.

LIBERAL ALLIANCE WITH CONSERVATIVES.

MR. ASQUITH'S DENIAL.

LONDON, Dec. 13.

Mr. Asquith has replied to a correspondent that there is no foundation for the foolish asseverations that the Liberals seek alliance with the Conservatives.—Reuter.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY RETURNS.

LONDON, Dec. 12

Sir Charles Oman and Lord Hugh Cecil—both Conservatives—have been elected for the Oxford University with a majority of three hundred and forty votes over Professor Gilbert Murray. This represents no change.—Reuter.

MEXICAN SITUATION.

CONFLICTING REPORTS.

LONDON, Dec. 12.

New York.—The Mexican situation at present is perplexing owing to the impossibility of reconciling conflicting reports from Governmental and rebel sources respectively, but it is apparent the rebel forces are moving along two lines of railway from Veracruz without opposition, rapidly approaching Mexico City. One force has reached Apizaco and other Esperanga.—Reuter.

LIBERAL ROUT IN U. P.

MUNSHI ISWAR SARAN DEFEATED.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 13.

Dr. Kishenlal Nehru (Swarajist) has been elected as a member for the Legislative Assembly for the Fyzabad constituency defeating Mr. Munshi Iswar Saran. Dr. Nehru got 3,094 votes and Mr. Munshi Iswar Saran 1,359 votes.

PANDIT KUNZRU DETEATED.

(Associated Press.)

AGRA, Dec. 13.

Mr. Narain Das (Swarajist) has been elected to the Legislative Assembly for Agra Division defeating Pandit Hirday Nath Kunzru. Mr. Narain Das got 5,488 votes, while Mr. Kunzru secured 4,219 votes.

POLLING AT DELHI.

SWARAJIST LIKELY TO BE RETURNED.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Dec. 13.

Before four o'clock this evening the hour of closing of poll it was more or less certain that Mr. Piarelal, Swaraj candidate, headed the polls. The weight of the Swaraj Party and the presence of Maulana Mahomed Ali, Pandit Motilal Nehru and Hakim Ajmal Khan at present in Delhi seemed to have gone far in bringing about the seeming collapse of the Independent and Muslim candidates. The scrutinising will take place on the 18th. It appears that about thousand voters went to the poll.

CABLE ITEMS.

In view of the present circumstances, the proposed visit of the Earl of Cavan to Singapore and the Dominions has been cancelled.—Reuter.

King George has ordered that the Civil Servants of the Foreign and Colonial Offices who were required to serve in tropical, subtropical or unhealthy climates outside their country of origin be liable to admission to King Edward the Seventh Home for Convalescent Officers at Osborne.—Reuter.

The underwriters of the Lloyd's have decided to erect a new home in the Leadenhall Street as business has outgrown the accommodation at the Royal Exchange.

COCANADA CONGRESS.

DETAILS OF ARRANGEMENTS.

(Associated Press.)

COCANADA, Dec. 13.

The General Secretary, Cocanada Congress, issues the following bulletin:—

The resolution of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee and other correspondence requesting the adjournment of the Congress session, was considered last night by the Executive Committee of the Reception Committee and while deeply sympathising with the Bengal, Behar, Assam and Utkal delegates for the great inconvenience caused by railway breaches, the Executive Committee regrets the adjournment impossible, owing to the large commitments already made and other unavoidable business difficulties. The Congress, therefore, opens the session on 26th December at 1-45 p.m. as already announced. The Executive Committee has resolved to issue, free of charge, only one hundred visitors' tickets to Sadhus throughout India. The Committee has further resolved to issue free visitors' tickets to adi-Andhras, i.e., Andhra Panchamas, for twenty from Godavari district and ten from each of the other Andhra districts on the recommendation of the secretaries of the District Congress Committees. For the convenience of delegates and others attending the Congress and other Conferences, the Reception Committee have arranged with the Godavari District Co-operative Bank in Gandhinagar from the 20th instant on a small charge of one rupee for each individual, opening an account, to ensure safety of money and the Reception Committee trusts that this will be utilised widely. Only Gujerat, Bengal, Burma, Karnatak and Behar have definitely agreed to run separate kitchens. Tamil Nadu, Bombay (Maharashtra), C. P. Maharashtra, Kerala offered to mess in the general mess run on the Andhra style.

COCANADA KHILAFAT CONFERENCE.

PROGRESS OF PREPARATIONS.

(Associated Press.)

COCANADA, Dec. 13.

The tenth All-India Khilafat Conference holds its sessions at Cocanada on the 28th December in the special pandal just opposite the Congress pavilion in Gandhinagar. Maulana Shaukat Ali presides. The Jamiat-ul-Ulema Conference meets in the same pandal on the 29th December. Muslim leaders and Ulemas are attending these Conferences. Separate camps have been constructed, for Ulemas and leaders. The Muslim delegates and visitors will be lodged in the Muslim quarters, attached to the Congress delegate quarters. A dining hall is under construction. Accommodation in the Muslim pandal is provided for nearly 4,000, of these 1,500 seats are allotted for visitors, and visitors' tickets are from Rs. 4 to Rs. 500. Special arrangements are made for Gosha ladies and lady visitors' ticket is Rs. 4. Quarters for families are also provided.

AT THE END OF THE TETHER.

MARX ON GERMAN SITUATION.

LONDON, Dec. 12.

Berlin.—Addressing foreign pressmen, Chascellor Marx said that Germany was at the end of the tether and could not carry on without foreign assistance. Government officials, including eleven judges, intended to demonstrate to-morrow against the totally inadequate level to which their salaries had been reduced.—Reuter.

FINANCIAL STRINGENCY IN GERMANY.

HEAVY BURDENS ON TAXPAYERS.

LONDON, December 13.

Berlin.—In a final effort to postpone the announcement of its bankruptcy, Government intends to resort to drastic taxation by an issue of regulations under emergency powers bill imposing additional very heavy burdens compelling taxpayers to dispose of some of their property in order to pay. Furthermore, taxes due in January for the Rhine and the Ruhr relief are being collected now. But revenue from them will only suffice for a limited period. Government do not possess further resources and apparently consider nothing is left but to appeal abroad for a large loan, the form of which is not yet settled.—Reuter.

PURCHASE OF "MORNING POST" DENIED.

LONDON, December 13.

The Unionist headquarters denies that it has purchased the "Morning Post."

(Continued from column 6.)

ment that climatic conditions and the consequent lethargy of Indians necessitated European supervision, asked whether these conditions would not exist for all times and, therefore, was witness advocating the retention of Europeans for ever. Witness replied that without Europeans, the Service was degenerating and would further degenerate if they were removed. Europeans enforced discipline better and possessed energy. According to his scheme, witness would have one-half of European I. C. S. in the judiciary, but these I. C. S. officers must have judicial training. The remaining half he would divide equally between the Indian Bar and the provincial service.

Mr. Samarth: "Then you would not give a judicial appointment to the Indian I. C. S.?"

Witness: No.

Replying to Mr. Basu, witness explained that he believed that the Indian element in the judiciary could be immediately raised to fifty per cent. and to one-sixth in the superior Executive appointments.

LEE COMMISSION.

CLAIMS OF I.E.S.

DIVERGENT VIEWS.

(Associated Press.)

The Royal Commission on Superior Civil Services recorded to-day divergent views of educationists about the future reorganisation of their service. Mr. F. B. P. Lory, Director, Public Instruction, Bombay, Mr. C. E. W. Jones, Director, Public Instruction, C. P., and spokesmen of the Association of Indian Officers of Bombay Educational Department, were examined. Other witness heard to-day was Mr. C. N. Mehta, District Judge, Broach.

Mr. Lory in his statement observed that of three classes of appointments in the I. E. S. the desirable European element for collegiate and special work should be engaged on short-terms, while for administrative posts fifty per cent. of European element would be necessary for next twenty years. But as there will be only three administrative appointments open to Europeans on that basis, it would be impossible to recruit on long service basis. The only solution appears to him to amalgamate the Service with I. C. S. Indians in the Educational Service should be appointed and controlled by local Governments. The present system of maintaining three Services, Imperial, Provincial and Subordinate, give rise to serious difficulties and unnecessary expense to Government. He considers the idea of a Service for professional appointment incongruous, and instead advocates that there be special pay attaching to each post. On the other hand, Mr. Jones has put in strong plea for maintenance of I. E. S.

The Association of Indian Officers of Bombay Educational Department is in favour of transfer of control to Government of India, and immediate stoppage of European recruitment to the I. E. S. It is held by the Association that Europeans are less satisfactory than Indians in the teaching line because of their ignorance of psychology and the needs of Indian students. The scales of pay in all-India Services generally do not need immediate revision, but there should be readjustment to obtain greater equalisation regarding payment in various all-India Services and scales of the I. E. S. would have thus to be raised. The Association strongly advocates that the principle of the "same work the same remuneration" should be rigidly adhered to and all distinctions on grounds of race or domicile must be abolished. All changes in emoluments must apply equally to Europeans and Indians.

ORAL EXAMINATION.

Mr. Jones and Mr. Lory were examined together. Replying to Lord Lee, Mr. Jones said he disagreed with the view that the Imperial Educational Service could be fully Indianised at present.

Questioned by Sir Cyril Jackson, witness said Indians who went to England did not fully assimilate Western ideals and that though Indian professors teaching the English language were good, they were not the best.

Asked by Mr. Basu, Mr. Jones explained that he did not think it necessary to appoint Indians for collegiate work to the I. E. S. and that only Europeans, required for collegiate work, should belong to the service. Mr. Basu pointed out that the witness appeared to suggest that the I. E. S. should be the expert opinion to advise non-official opinion, but that it should be controlled by the Secretary of State. Where then would the Minister be?

Mr. Jones: "Exactly where he is to-day."

Mr. Basu further referred to Mr. Jones' statement that the British Parliament was responsible for education in this country. What was then the difference between the old regime and the working of the transferred department?

Mr. Jones: "The Ministers are Agents of the British Parliament."

Replying to Sir Reginald Craddock, Mr. Lory admitted that, on behalf of the officers of his service, he was advocating the extinction of his service. Questioned by Lord Lee, Mr. Lory said that increase in the subscription to the Family Pension Fund and making it compulsory would relieve the officers from going in for insurance in addition.

"PAY THE INDIANS LESS."

Mr. Lory further advocated that Indians should be paid less.

Mr. Jones, replying to Mr. Kaul, said while he was opposed to the short-term system, he agreed there would be advantage in getting fresh men every five years with up-to-date Western ideas. Lord Lee pointed out that this contemplated some sort of an intellectual reservoir in London. Mr. Samarth said a professor might like to come out to India and after building up a reputation, return home and settle down. Mr. Basu differed as experiments in the Research Institute, Bangalore, and in a Calcutta institution had proved failures in respect of short-term employment.

EVIDENCE OF ASSOCIATION OF INDIAN OFFICERS.

Mr. D. D. Kapadia appeared on behalf of the Association of Indian Officers of the Bombay Educational Department. He said public men had urged less pay for Indians against which he protested because other people did not know the position of those in the Service. Mr. Basu said the Indian ideal of a teacher was that he should be an example of self-sacrifice and abstinence and that he should be very simple and even come to school barefooted. Mr. Kapadia pointed out that in these days, the show had to be kept up and they had to follow the standard of their European colleagues.

Lord Lee: "He means if the European Professor comes in a Rolls-Royce, the Indian should not come in a Ford Car." (Laughter.)

Lord Lee next asked Mr. Kapadia as to how then would Indianisation bring about economy as was put forward by its supporters. Mr. Kapadia explained that when the Services were Indianised, they would be prepared to accept a general and uniform reduction in the scale, but there should be no distinction between European and Indian. Replying to Mr. Kaul, Mr. Kapadia explained that he did not mean to keep out Europeans absolutely but by advocating stoppage of their recruitment, he meant to emphasise that Indians were sufficiently competent now to man the Service and that Indians were now teaching English as well as Europeans. There was now a large number of Indians with foreign education.

A BELIEVER IN EUROPEAN SUPERVISION.

Mr. C. N. Mehta, who was the last witness replying to Lord Lee, said he had been a District Judge for five years and had been promoted from the provincial service. Lord Lee drew witness's attention to the remark about the police and asked whether, in his part of the Presidency, the conditions were exceptional. Mr. Mehta said his part was generally lawless. Sir Cyril Jackson asked whether witness had specific ground for alleging that police officers in some parts joined hands with criminals. Witness replied there was no judicial finding to that effect, but that was the general impression of the public.

Sir Habibullah asked whether witness accepted the Reforms. Witness said that he did. Sir Habibullah, thereupon, asked as to how he could reconcile his plea that the Indian element in the police be only ten per cent. while at present it had been fixed at thirty-three. Was it not going back? Mr. Mehta said only in the case of the police he had made the suggestion. The present proportion was not being observed in practice. He believed a large percentage at present implied danger to the people.

Mr. Samarth, pointing to the witness's state-

(Continued in column 5.)

P. AND O. AFFAIRS

VOYAGES RUNNING AT LOSS.

DON'TS OF BALZAC.

LORD INCHCAPE'S SPEECH.

Lord Inchcape presiding at the annual meeting of the Peninsular and Orient Company said that with few exceptions P and O voyages in the past year had shown a loss. Dividend was derived more from investments than from surplus on working. They had added to insurance fund hundred and five thousand sterling. The total was now £ 3,200,000. Their risks were well spread, but with so many ships they were never altogether free from anxiety, despite the skill and prudence of Captains, officers and engineers. He had been in considerable anxiety lately regarding their most valuable ship caught without warning in a typhoon. Fortunately she was in charge of a veteran skipper, Captain Asquith and Chief Officer Lloyd George. That ship was well-found like all P and O Ships and had come through undamaged. Her name was Free Trade. The increased size of their new vessels had enabled them to place practically the whole of the accommodation on the upper spar and promenade decks. The passengers welcomed the greater number of single and two-berth cabins, many with private bath-rooms, for which there was increasing demand. Reduction of wages from the high Government levels of wartime had been accepted in the best spirit, their staff realising the need of bringing expenses to the level of earnings. The national strike of dock labourers in July last had brought work to a standstill in London for seven weeks. The strike was a breach of national agreement endorsed by men. He wished the men could realise that such stoppages retarded the revival of trade and increased unemployment. He was satisfied that every employer of labour in the country desired to improve the condition of workers, but unless the people were prepared to work harder and thus help the revival of foreign trade, unemployment would tend to increase. To such a Company as the Peninsular and Oriental working under a Government contract the withdrawal of quayside labour was a greater loss than to owners free to leave their ships idle. Mail steamers must sail to time-strike or no strike and he was glad to say they had at considerable sacrifice maintained their mail sailings without break. In the speaker's judgment the remedy for unemployment lay in the hands of trade unions. If the unions would relax their rules and for a year or two give economic conditions free play diminished production of costs would find world markets for increased output of manufactured goods. It was folly to keep up nominal wages, shorter hours and restrict production when a million idle people were costing fifty millions a year the whole, in effect, a tax on workers. To get rid of unemployment would be to exchange fifty millions money which is unproductive for 50 millions of productive money with a reaction upon the welfare of our population which would be difficult to assess. Steamers P and O and its associates during the year had covered over sixteen million miles. They had made 29,000 entries into ports and carried nearly fourteen million tons of cargo and 215,551 animals. They had 1,800,000 passengers and on board their ships the average daily number of men employed was forty thousand. The average age of their tonnage was about seven years. It stood in their books at twenty-three pounds per ton, at eleven pounds if reserves were deduced, and at even a lower figure if they took into account the market appreciation of their investments. It could not be replaced to-day for less than thirty-six to forty pounds a ton. They were fortunate to have made a recent issue of debenture stock just before a then Minister of the Crown had recommended inflation by resort to printing press.

FREE TRADE VS. PROTECTION.

He had on various occasions expressed his views on Free Trade and would put his views once more very briefly. Many distinguished men honestly regarded protection as a remedy for unemployment, but he believed the free interchange of commodities with the whole world was the sheet anchor of the country. He imagined any political leader who again raised the issue of protection in Britain would be firmly locked up by his followers. We should continue our policy of reducing expenditure and paying off debt with a speedy return to gold standard. It was a great value to the Empire that the Imperial Conference should be held every few years, although it had a somewhat disturbing influence on our domestic affairs. The Dominions which were protectionist countries had for many years advocated Imperial preference. The Prime Minister's recent appeal for mandate had been turned down. Seventeen years ago he would not rule out Free Trade within the Empire, but as the Dominions depended on tariffs for a large part of their revenue that for many years would not be a practical proposition. He believed each of the countries under the Crown should be free to choose its own way without any attempt by either side to influence the other's fiscal policy. They were still faced with Government competition from the United States and Australia. To supplement deficits on voyages and provide for depreciation from the taxpayer's pocket was not business and he thought the tax-payer would get tired of it.

NATIONALISATION OF PRIVATE ENTERPRISE.

The leader of the Labour Party proposed when he got into power to nationalise many of our private enterprises. The speaker did not share the apprehensions with which many people regarded the possible advent of the Labour Party to power. If they ever formed the country's Government, they would have reached that position by strictly constitutional means and would be entitled to the fair play which the British Ministers expect and deserve. He did not agree with their programme and he knew their programme would not agree with him, but no section of the community had more interest in the welfare and stability of the country's institutions than the great body of weekly wage earners. Any blow to trade, anything that weakened our credit, that checked private enterprise or hindered the adventure of capital would react upon the workers and menace their livelihood. He thought they could trust the Labour leaders to recognise this and keep their wild men from playing a wrecking game. The speaker had great faith in the sobering effect of responsibility. He had experienced it himself. He agreed that agricultural interests of the country lost much by non-co-operation.

He had seen the value of co-operation between the Peninsular and Orient and its Associated companies in comparing costs in the purchase of all their requirements and in helping one another with tonnage. This spirit of co-operation was not confined to the administration. It extended to the whole of their staff, afloat and ashore. Lord Inchcape felt sure that stockholders would wish to be associated in the expression of grateful thanks of the Directors to their agents and staff ashore and to their captains and officers of all departments afloat. He was consciously meeting their men and it was a source of great pleasure to him to work with them. Loyalty, ability, devotion and integrity charecterised the service which it was a good fortune of the Peninsular and Orient Directors to enjoy.

PROTECTIONIST CHARGE DENIED.

He had been accused by a correspondent in the "Times" of being protectionist because of the companies' participation in Conference agreements. Shipowners, shippers, merchants and consignees recognised the effect of agreements was to free rates from violent fluctuations upwards or downwards with minimum disturbance and uncertainty in marketting the merchandise. All concerned opined that the agreements produced stability of rates, regulation of tonnage and sailing and punctuality of delivery. In an irregular market cargoes would be delayed by waiting of half-filled ships, parcels coming in too great abundance or not at all, and there would be alternate glut and starvation of supplies.

BALZAC'S PRECEPTS.

Doubtless some people outside that room would like more information of the Company's affairs than given by report, accounts and speech. To say more might lead to depletion of their resources and departure from a Conservative policy which had guided the Company throughout its existence. The precepts of Balzac still held the field in business. He would quote five of them:—"Don't beat the bush for others". "Trust no one farther than you can see him". "Never say what you do, but always do what you say." Keep your hands to yourselves and the same with your purse". "Sell your jewels for more than they cost you". The first four they could carry out, but at the present time there was difficulty about the fifth. In fact they might still be said to a great extent to be living on their losses. There was no greater fallacy than that the shipowners had made money out of the war. Those who sold their ships and retired probably did well. Peninsular and Orient had to consider their great organisation and their staff and carry on until things improved; but they were not downhearted. They had a magnificent fleet and were adding to it, and no endeavour would be wanting to retain public goodwill. —Reuter.

Laxative Mild and Effective

Everyone needs a reliable laxative medicine occasionally, especially when the bowels have been inactive all day or during an attack

of indigestion, biliousness, liver complaint, or piles. An effective laxative should stimulate the bowels to a mild and easy action without causing any reactionary weakness or disorder. Harsh purgatives over-tax and weaken the bowels, so that the dose has to be increased again and again to maintain bowel action.

TRADE MARK on every genuine package of Doan's Ointment.

Doan's Dinner Pills do not violently purge, they act gently but surely on the liver, stomach and bowels. Their mild effect is just as if the movement was a natural one. A dose taken at bedtime ensures relief in the morning.

Doan's Dinner Pills regulate the secretion of the digestive juices, set up a good appetite, help the liver in its functions and induce a bright, alert and energetic temperament. They are confidently recommended for relieving Constipation, Indigestion, Flatulence (Wind), Pain in the Stomach, Coated Tongue, Biliousness, Sluggish Liver, Headaches, Nausea, and Poor Appetite.

Doan's Dinner Pills are a dependable family medicine and should always be kept in the house. A timely dose taken when anyone feels out of sorts, may ward off serious illness.

Doan's Dinner Pills are sold in three size bottles; prices As. 4, 8 and 12 per bottle; obtainable from all dealers.

ALL-INDIA NAI CONFERENCE.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

AGRA, Dec. 12.

The 3rd session of the All-India Nai Conference will be held at Delhi on the 20th and 27th instant under the presidentship of Mr. D.P. Nirwan of Poona. Representatives and delegates from all the provinces are cordially invited to attend. Special board and lodging arrangements for delegates and visitors have been made. Volunteers will meet all trains. All correspondence in connection with the Conference should be addressed to Bholanath Secretary Reception Committee, Nai Conference, Bazar Charkhawalan, Delhi.

DR. GOUR AND C. P. SWARAJ PARTY

TEXT OF THE PLEDGE.

The Secretary, Swarajya Party, Bilaspur, wires under date December 12th:—With reference to the announcement made by the Associated Press regarding Dr. Gour's election to the Legislative Assembly, the following statement is published by the C. P. Swaraj Party:—Doctor Gour attended the meeting of the Swaraj party held at Jubbulpore on the 30th September 1923, signed the Congress Creed and became a member of the party after fulfilling the necessary condition. As a result of further negotiations, Dr. Gour on the 4th of November 1923, prior to the day of nomination, signed the following pledge:—

"I, H. S. Gour, of Nagpur, being a member of the Swarajya Party of the Indian National Congress, do hereby offer myself as a candidate on behalf of the said Party for election to the Legislative Assembly from the constituency of the C. P. Hindustani district and declare that, if my candidature is approved by the general Council, I shall faithfully follow the principles and policy of the party as laid down in its programme passed at Allahabad on the 22nd February 1923 and shall strictly conform to all the rules and directions which may have been or may hereafter be issued by the General or Provincial Council of the Party or a Sub-Committee appointed by either of the said Councils regulating the conduct of election by members of the party. I further agree that, in case I am duly elected, I shall faithfully observe all rules and carry out all instructions which may, from time to time, be issued by the General Council for the guidance of the elected members of the Assembly and if, at any time, I feel unable to carry out such instructions, I shall forthwith resign my seat and seek re-election if so advised."

N. B.:—"This is subject to the condition that, if I cannot conscientiously support the Party upon any matter, I shall try to persuade the Party to my view but if they still differ, I shall not go into the lobby against them.

(Signed)—H. S. Gour.

Nagpur City, 6-11-23."

The local Swaraj Council supported Dr. Gour's candidature as against a non-Swarajist and a non-Congressman.

Mr. M. K. Gohvalkar, candidate to the C. P. Legislative Council on behalf of the University constituency, joined the Swaraj party from its inception in the province. His candidature has been supported by the Swaraj party on the clear understanding that he will support the programme and policy of the Swaraj party.

FAILURE OF CROPS IN THE KAIRA DISTRICT.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

KATHLAL, Dec. 6.

There is a great want of food, fodder and water owing to insufficient rains in Gujarat. The matter was brought before the members of the Gujarat Provincial Congress Committee and there it was resolved to recommend the Taluka Congress Committee to gather the correct crop reports.

Accordingly, the Kapadwanj Taluka Congress Committee collected as much information as it was possible to obtain and looking to the prevailing distress a meeting of the land-holders of the Taluka was called.

To advise and properly guide the people Sjt. Vallabhbhai Patel, with Sjt. Abbas Taiyabji, Dr. Chandulal Desai, Shrimati Bhakti Laxmi Gopaldas Desai and Sjt. Chamanlal Dada, were present at the meeting.

The proceedings of the meeting commenced at 4 p.m., the agriculturists of the Taluka were present in good number. There was also a fair number of the agriculturists of the neighbouring Talukas.

After a brief introductory reference by Mr. Shankarlal Banker, Sjt. Vallabhbhai Patel made a short speech. He first referred to the Borsad Taluka Conference, the Punitive Tax, and the terror of the out-laws. He referred at length to what the people and the Government could do on such occasions. Then he touched the question of the failure of crops and the payment of Land-revenue.

While addressing the land-holders Mr. Patel exhorted the landholders to stand by their poorer brethren and help them in getting relief from the Government.

Agriculturists from different villages then narrated how the monsoon and the crops had failed. Petitions from twenty-eight villages of the Kapadwanj Taluka, signed by members of agriculturists, had been sent to the Collector, for suspending the land revenue of this year.

In view of the fact that final orders of the Collector for the collection had not yet been issued, the people were advised to wait and again to meet on some future occasion. A resolution to that effect was moved by Mr. Fulchand Bapuji Shah and was passed unanimously.

THE ARAB QUESTION.

(Continued from page 6.)

double goal of liberation, and reunion of all Muslims in one brotherhood. Even the proud spirit of Ibn Saud will not resist or resent the pacifying influences of a Khalifa of the old House of Osman to which all the Arabic speaking peoples are accustomed to defer.

Special Regime for Shias.

With regard to the Holy Places of Iraq, a special provision is necessary for the Holy Places which are an object of veneration particularly to the Shias, if troubles which occurred too frequently of old are to be avoided in the future. The Shias like the Sunnis are absolutely against foreign domination or control over any of the Holy Places of Islam. But unfortunately, foreign interference is not the only one they have to fear; they have also to be guarded against interference on the part of Muslims It is to the interest of the Sunnis, no less than of the Shias themselves that a special Shia self-governing regime should be set up for Kerbela, Najaf, Kasimeyn and Samara, at any rate, guaranteed and guarded by the whole authority of the Khilafat. Such a measure would tend to a still wider reconciliation between Muslims than that which it would be the immediate object of the delegation to effect.

A Dream that can be realised.

It may be objected that all this is a dream. It is a dream which can easily and without danger be realised, whereas anything that any Power of Europe may attempt to do for the permanent pacification or contentment of those regions is foredoomed to failure because it ignores the essential facts that there was no general demand in Turkey's Arabic-speaking provinces for liberation from the Turkish yoke and that there is a general demand for liberation from a foreign yoke (no Muslim nation ever thought of the Turkish yoke as 'foreign') which is heavier, or a foreign interference which is much more irksome to them. Such an attempt is fraught with danger inevitably, because no Power of Europe understands, or cares a jot for, the beliefs, feelings and mentality of Muslim peoples; and the region with which we are now dealing in imagination contains the heart and nerve-centre of Islam, every rough touch on which is felt with pain throughout the whole Islamic body. This is certain to be realised in time. I do not want it to be realised only as the result of some immense disaster of a nature to destroy for ever the chance of reconciliation and peaceable collaboration between East and West which is the ideal of every thoughtful Oriental as much as it is the ideal of every thoughtful Englishman who looks beyond the mere phenomena of present-day politics. Such reconciliation, the possibility of such collaboration, can be gained only by mutual respect and due regard for one another's institution, never by encroachments, intrusions, insults and interferences, such as have been inflicted on the Muslims of the former Ottoman Empire as a result of "the war of liberation," "the war on behalf of small nations," the war in which the Muslim Holy Places were to be respected, the war in which England desired no gain of territory, the war which was not against the Khalifa nor against the sacred institution of Islam—the war which Lloyd George, in a moment of candour, called "the last and most successful Crusade." It has undoubtedly seemed the last to every British Muslim, and if England is to remain "the greatest Muslim Power," that horrible impression has to be removed from their minds somehow. I have shown the way. Let British Muslims help themselves, for once, with the goodwill of England as a mere spectator. That, in itself, will make for reassurance.

BOMBAY-DELHI TELEPHONE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

One more forward step has been achieved towards speeding up communication by the Indian Telegraph Department. The trunk telephone line between Bombay and Delhi is an accomplished fact and in a short time Mercantile houses of Bombay will be able to receive telephonic instructions from their principals who will gather at Delhi during Legislative sessions. Experiments in establishing the direct telephonic connection between Bombay and Delhi has been in progress for some time past. On Wednesday through the courtesy of Mr. J. Fairdey, Divisional Engineer, Telegraphs, Bombay, a representative of the Associated Press of India carried on five minutes' conversation from his office table telephone with Mr. J.N. Mukherjee, Chief Electrician of Telegraph Department at Delhi. Conversation was very distinct at both ends and the installation appeared to be of a most satisfactory character.

MARATHI EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BELGAUM, Dec. 11.

The All-India Marathi Educational Conference will be held here on the 27th, 28th and 29th instants under the presidentship of His Highness the Chatrapati Rajaram Maharaja of Kolhapur. A big pandal is being erected, and other arrangements are being made. An industrial and agricultural Exhibition is also arranged. A large number of delegates is expected.

CHURCHILL'S LIBEL SUIT.

FURTHER EXAMINATION OF WITNESSES

LONDON, Dec. 12.

On the resumption of the Douglas case at the Old Bailey to-day, Lord Alfred Douglas gave evidence. Replying to Justice Avory in regard to the article, which the Judge said, suggested that Lord Balfour and Mr. Churchill withheld truth regarding Jutland on account of Sir Ernest Cassel, Douglas said it was written jocularly and sarcastically, and, as the statements were not contradicted, he considered that he had a prescriptive right to believe they were true. The Judge retorted, that won't do." Douglas, leaving the witness box, passionately exclaimed: "It is most unfair!" He said he had no chance of putting the case before the jury. It was farcical.

Captain Harold Spencer gave evidence, alleging that Sir Edward Pack told him on June 2nd 1916 that the false report of Jutland was Winston's work. This Pack had previously denied. Spencer also alleged that Mr. Churchill in Dundee in 1919 told him that he had issued the Jutland report to get money out of the Yanks. Cross-examined by the Attorney-General, Spencer admitted that he had been twice convicted, but refused to admit that he had thrice been certified as suffering from delusional insanity. The case was again adjourned.—Reuter.

TRAFFIC IN DRUGS.

A JAPANESE MERCHANT SENTENCED.

LONDON, Dec. 12.

Described by the Counsel as the largest trafficker in drugs ever brought to justice, Yasukichi Miyagawa, a merchant, was sentenced to three years penal servitude at the Old Bailey to-day on a charge of procuring five hundred pounds of morphine hydrochloride to be sent to Japan: and also for possessing a quantity of the drug. The prosecution alleged that Miyagawa was engaged in smuggling huge quantities of morphine into Japan. A consignment of morphine hydrochloride was seized by the police at Marseilles valued at nine thousand sterling. The Home Office knew that huge consignments of drugs had been smuggled into Japan in recent years. Some found its way to China, India and all over the world. Miyagawa trafficked enormously in drugs in Switzerland and Hamburg, whence he exported 37,590 sterling worth of heroin during the last week of October. He was backed by a powerful and wealthy organisation. Representations were made to Germany and there have been many arrests made in Hamburg during the last few days.—Reuter.

REPARATIONS ENQUIRY.

U. S. PARTICIPATION.

OXFORD, Dec. 13.

Official confirmation has been received London of the announcement made in Washington that the United States Government views with favour the participation of American experts in the inquiry committees to be established by the Reparations Commission. It will be for the Reparations Commission fix a date for early meeting. It is considered almost certain that this will take place before Christmas. The Commission will then proceed to appoint two committees, one of which will examine the means of balancing German budget and establishing German currency and other will investigate the plight German capital abroad. The appointment of British experts will rest with Sir John Bradbury, the British representative on the Reparations Commission. The American press to-day welcomes its Government's decision. —(B. O. W.)

PRINTING AND DYEING IN INDEGENOUS COLOURS.

Some information has already been given in the first issue of the Khadi Bulletin regarding this matter and mention was made in about two authors on this subject; one Dr. P.C. Roy and the other Sjt. Bansidharji Lashkar (Gowalior). The latter of the two says in his letter dated the 4th inst.:—"Enquiries are pouring on me about my book I can't reply to all of them. It would be well if something could be done to help me in this matter." In the said bulletin, it will be remembered, we had stated that Sjt. Bansidharji was making preparations for publishing a revised and reformed edition of his book, which being rather inaccurate in weights and measures of mixtures of different ingredients, was not so very useful as it should be.

It is to be intimated in this connection that with the help of the Dyeing Department of the Satyagrahashram, Sabarmati, Sjt. Bansidharji has almost entirely re-written the book and has handed it over to the Khadi Information Bureau for publication and it will soon be out in Hindi as soon as the samples are ready. The novelty of this book is that besides containing new formulae for various colours for cotton-dyes, it contains prescriptions for printing cotton fabric with purely indegenous ingredients and also for dyeing wools.

JAZIR-AT UL ARAB DAY.

SEQUEL TO TAKING OUT PROCESSION.

PESHAWAR KHILAFAT WORKERS FINED.

A correspondent writes to us from Peshawar under date Dec. 7th:—

"I beg to enclose herewith a true copy of the judgment of 'Jazirat-ul-Arab Day procession case.' I may point out to you that no public charge was made against the accused, nor were they allowed to consult their legal advisers and their statement was not recorded. You will be surprised to know that even the copies of the proceedings were kept private, but after a great struggle the authorities gave the present copy:—

In the Court of O.K. Caroe Esq. I.C.S.
City Magistrate at Peshawar.
Crown
versus
(1) Ali Gul. (2) Qasim Jan (3) Haji Abdul Rahim (4) Mohd. Salim accused.

Charge under Section 32 of the Police Act.
Judgment;—

The prosecution states that accused No. and 3 Secretaries of the Peshawar Khilafat Committee were summoned before the A.S.I. Police, Peshawar City on the morning of 16th Nov. 1923. They arrived at 10-15 and received a verbal order from the Assistant Superintendent of Police in the presence of the Thanadar of "C" Div. to take out license for a procession in honour of the Jazirat-ul-Arab under Section 30 (2) of the Police Act V of 1861. They were given no written order, and on their refusing to apply in writing at the time, they were given up to 12-0 noon of the same day to send in their application. They stated verbally that their route would be through certain definite quarters of the city. Actually they applied for no license, other procession followed rather different route. Accused No. 3 Haji Abdul Rahim has no defence to make. Accused No. 1 states that former procedure had led him to understand that a written order was needed to stop a procession. Also he thought if there were no breach of the peace kind there could be no objection Government side. In the beginning he there had not even been a verbal order in his defence the distinction he ween a verbal and written order to infer that he knew about the verbal order perfectly well, and did not take any steps to act on it. Accused No. 3 who was with him must be held equally culpable.

I accordingly convict accused Nos. 1 and 3 disobeying an order of the Assistant Superintendent of Police, under Section 30(2) of the Police Act in that they did not comply with the verbal orders of that officer to apply for license before taking out a procession on 16th Nov., 1923. Under Section 32 of the Police Act I sentence them each to pay a fine Rs. 150 to be paid within two days from the date of this order. In case of non-payment the fine, I shall issue warrant under Section 386 of the Code of Criminal Procedure for distress and sale of an equal amount of their moveable property.

Order pronounced.

(Sd.) O.K. CAROE, I.C.S.,
City Magistrate, Peshawar.
Dated 24th Nov., 23.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

A SENSATIONAL GAME.

LONDON, Dec. 12.

At the Crystal Palace to-day five thousand spectators saw Oxford and Cambridge draw in the Association Football match. The weather was dull. Good work by the Cambridge forwards resulted in the centre forward Hilleary scoring after three minutes play. The game was fast and interesting. Cambridge continued to do well, but towards the interval Oxford was frequently attacking. At half time Cambridge led by a goal to nil. On resumption a fast ding-dong struggle ensued. After twenty three minutes Oxford equalised through centre half Chadder heading in from a corner. Both sides made the most strenuous efforts to get the lead and both goals had narrow escapes. The most exciting game, however, ended in a draw with final scores:

Oxford	1 goal.
Cambridge	1 goal.—Reuter.

LIBRARIES CONFERENCE AT COCANADA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

COCANADA, Dec. 12.

The Secretary of the Libraries Conference issues the following circular:—The second All-India Public Libraries Conference commences at two p.m. on 24th December in the local Town Hall under the Presidentship of Mr. M.R. Jaykar. All public libraries in provinces, including Ceylon, are requested to elect delegates and send a list of them by the 20th instant to the Secretary. Delegate's fee is fixed Rs. 3.

The second All-India Periodical and Press Exhibition will be opened on 23rd instant at 2 p.m. and will continue till the 30th instant.

The Library Workers' Conference will be held on the 25th instant at 8 a.m.

Sjt. M. Bashmeeb B. Sc. (Cornell) M. (California), Secretary of the Exhibition, requests all authors and editors to send publications to reach before the 20th instant manuscripts, coins and inscriptions will place in the exhibition. Arrangements nearly complete.

STOCK EXCHANGE ENQUIRY.

MR. JAGJIVAN UJAMSHI'S EVIDENCE

Sir W. Atlay was again unable to preside yesterday over the Stock Exchange Enquiry Committee owing to his indisposition since Wednesday morning. Mr. Lindsay, therefore, acted as President and examined Mr. Jagjivan Ujamshi.

In course of his written statement witness said,

"I am decidedly against any outside control on either the management or the operations in the market. It must be evident to the Committee who are all men of business that in situations of crisis rules are of little avail and it is really the men in power who count, and who can appreciate the real situation and decide in the best interests of all the parties concerned. The difficulties that have been experienced recently both in the cotton market and in the bullion market have not been met by elaborate rules framed for the purpose or by the powerful Committees and Boards appointed to control such markets, but by the common sense of the people who are actually in the trade and who can rightly gauge the situation.

The Committee must not forget that the past seven years have been extraordinary in point of ups and downs and upheavals of trade. To take a concrete case it may be contended that the Tatas have put the public in jeopardy by floating numerous Companies which have turned out to be utter failures. Can it therefore be contended that a Committee should be appointed to inquire into the matter of such flotations and to report what steps should be taken to prevent a repitition in future and to safe-guard the interests of the public.

It will be admitted that the times were extra ordinary people lost their balance and overtradeed and overspeculted and the Rules that were framed for normal busiess and normal times may not have been sufficient to meet the situations of crisis that were created thereby. We have had a fall and although we are in a state of depression things will again be normal by which time people will have got back on their feet. These facts have to be borne in mind in considering the action of the management of the Association.

It has been suggested that there should be on the Board of the Association or in the Appeal Committee representatives of the Bombay Mill-owners and the Banks to safe-guard public interests. In my opinion such representatives would not represent the public at all, because they are not in touch with the small investor or trader. On the contrary, the interests and the vested rights of he mill owners are generally in conflict with the interests of such small investors and traders. It can more successfully be argued that it is necessary and convenient to put a representative of the Share Bazar on the Board of every Company in Bombay. That this has its advantages is proved by the smooth working of the Share Bazar and the existence of happy relations between the share bazar and the Mill-owners in the lifetime of Sir Shapurji Bharucha who was on the Boards of many Companies while being Chairman of our Association. In Calcutta the partners of Messrs. Place Siddons and Gough share Brokers are on the Boards of practically all the important Companies."

"Would not the Committee consider what amendments are necessary in the present form of the Articles of Association to safeguard the share-holders and provide rules in the Association not to allow transactions in shares of any Company who refuse to prove its articles of Association in such form as may be decided upon. The most flagrant clause is the provision for arbitrary refussl to transfer shares which provision is made use of in refusing transfer of more shares to the existing shareholder. Secondly the clause as to general lien of company on the shares of any shareholder works very harshly on innocent purchasers. Thirdly when any scrip is being largely dealt in the Bazar the agents getting frightened of losing their Agency call extraordinary meetings of shareholders to change the articles and put in force new agency agreements providing for larger compensation in case the agency is taken over from the Agents.

A question may very naturally be asked that if the management of the Association was in order and was in a position to meet all situations why was such a hue and cry raised against them. The answer is that the Principal Syndicate who were storming the market during the last three years was so influential and powerful that in their opinion they could move the public Press to suit them, and they can also get very influential people who were not operating in the market to complain about the management. The Syndicate was backed up by a financier of high magnitude who had resources independent of the Local Banks and who could even control such banks. The Syndicate was so influential that some of their members resorted to all kinds of tactics in order to gain their object. I am not making any allegations against the head of the Syndicate but against other members who were actually in touch with the market. Naturally such a strong party had an opposing party with the result that more dust was raised than was justified by circumstances. It will therefore not be difficult for the Committee to gauge the difficulties under which the management of the Association, had to work."

ORAL EVIDENCE.

In his oral examination witness said that he was a member of the Stock Exchange for the last seven years. In his opinion a check on corners was absolutely necessary.

Mr. Lindsay—Were corners effected in boom times?—In bad times only corners are effected and not in boom times.

Question—Do you think on any occasion corners have been forced by the operations of the Bears?—No.—On the contrary Bears have to suffer. Bears have to pay extraordinary penalties. They have never made a profit.

Question—Their loss is limited?—Yes. Further it is not possible for any Bear to sell a larger number than the actual number of shares of any particular Company in the market, as short selling to an unlimited extent requires higher credit than buying to such an extent. The loss in short selling may be unlimited as prices may soar up to any extent. But loss in unlimited buying must after all be limited as every share has its intrinsic value and must find a buyer at such value or a little thereunder.

The witness did not think that rule 23 of the Association unduly oppressed the Bulls in the Board fixing maximum prices as this is not supported by facts.

Mr. Jagjivandas was in favour of a standard Brokerage, so that no cut-throat competition could take place.

Replying to Sir P. Thakordas witness said that there were never natural corners.

He said he would divide corners into two classes; internal and forced. Hitherto there were no forced corners but all intentional ones.

In defining the justification of a declaration of a corner Mr. Jagjivan was of opinion that as soon as the Board knew that certain party had bought more than 80—85 per cent of the total number of shares of any Company a corner should be declared. He was also in favour of fixing maximum prices either when such corner was declared or when it was justified by the circumstances. The Board should also be empowered to remove any scrip from the forward list as soon as in their opinion such scrip was controlled by one party or Syndicate. The witness was in favour of doing away with such brokers and thus minimise the possibilities of corners. He suggested that (1) One Broker should not be allowed to do business for another (2) They should not be allowed to engage canvassers (3) Members should charge brokerage as fixed by the Board and (4) the Board should have power to examine the Books of a Broker whom they might suspect as not abiding by the Board's fixed prices.

Asked if the people of the Stock Exchange would agree with his views on corners, Mr. Jagjivan was of the opinion that the majority would.

Capt. Sassoon:—Mr. Shroff said before us that he did not think that your Association would consider even the removing the safeguards contained in your rule 26.

Witness—He meant that the Association would not like to cancel this rule at all. Perhaps he would like an amendment to suspend buying in and then allow the Bulls and Bears to settle the difference.

After lunch the Committee examined Mr. Manu Subedar whose evidence will appear in our next issue.

MR. MANU SUBEDAR'S WRITTEN STATEMENT.

After lunch on Wednesday, the Committee examined Mr. Manu Subedar on behalf of the Indian Merchants' Chamber.

In his lengthy written statement the witness said that the number of Holidays and the hours of work were too much and short. He considered 'o honour the memory of a deceased member of the exchange to close the exchange for an hour only as a mark of respect. Speculation was the cause of less working hours.

FORWARD TRANSACTIONS.

Majority of the members of the Indian Chamber were in favour of stoppage of forward transactions or if forward transactions were allowed then forward transactions should be kept open for all shares excepting shares of companies which are not fully paid up or of Companies of non-Bombay registration.

Capt. Sassoon pointed to Mr. Subedar that a previous witness before the Committee said that Brokers never used their clients' money. The witness not only was unwilling to give evidence in camera on this point but merely reiterated the Chamber's views. The cases were brokers have defaulted and run away are not frequent, but it sometimes happens that a Broker goes on extracting from his clients cheques for losses and when it comes to making payment to clients for profits earned he does not settle it immediately.

Thus his client has no remedy but to go to a Court of Law at a great cost and his reasons for establishing an Arbitration Board was for speedier settlement of any disputes between the public and the broker.

MARGINS.

Speculation in shares would be considerably reduced if the Brokers were to ask for margin from the public. He was aware that brokers were not likely to agree to this proposal because it would prevent them from earning fat incomes by way of brokerages, but the financial life of the City would certainly be strengthened in this way.

BROKERS DOING BUSINESS ON THEIR OWN.

The worst feature from the point of view of the public in the work of the Stock Exchange appears to be the fact that a broker is free to do business on his own account We have been informed that such business on the part of brokers on their own account is almost universal on the Stock Exchange and that it has often exceeded the volume of legitimate business on the part of the clients. On inquiry we are told that in recent months the business of the brokers on their own account has been from 75 to 90 per cent. and the business on the clients' account is 15 per cent. This fact, which is not until recently universally recognised in Bombay, throws very grim light on a side of the Stock Exchange which in our opinion cries for immediate reform. A broker by doing business on his own account renders himself unfit in the very nature of things to safeguard the interests of his clients or to keep secret information with regard to the actions of his clients and he becomes altogether useless for giving guidance or counsel to his clients as to the best investments which could be taken up and generally his mind is bound to be affected by the very large stake which he is holding in the game in misrepresenting or manipulating the correct facts with regard to the happening and trend of the market. It almost amounts to the brokers running a huge gambling house in which any outsiders who choose to come, come on their own risk and very few go back with any profit. Cases have been known of brokers having grown rich, but very few cases are known to us of people having made any large fortune on the Stock Exchange or having retained them for a considerable length of time.

MEMBERSHIP.

Mr. Subedar was stoutly against the admission of foreigners on the Exchange and considered the rules as at present should remain and the authority which would control admission should rest with the Board of the Brokers themselves.

CORNERS.

In reply to a question of Sir Fazulbhoy, Mr. Subedar asserted that corners were due to rule 26 and to remedy this he suggested (1) Stop forward transactions as purely cash dealings the amount of speculation and gambling is bound to be extremely limited.

(2) Admitting all shares to forward transactions and leaving no discretion whatever to the Board for admitting or rejecting a particular scrip to forward transactions. The Chamber also considered that the position of both the brokers and his client would be better if there were fortnightly settlements instead of monthly as at present.

Regarding breaking the link in forward transactions the Chamber were not adverse to the suggestion being adopted.

(4) Omitting Rule 26 (a):—

This rule gives at present power to the Board of Directors to interfere for the protection of the market. In actual practice this rule has been abused in the interests of Bears. We are of opinion that there is no reason to protect those who are going into the situation with their eyes absolutely open. Every actual dealer in shares knows fully that he is dealing in a commodity which is in existence in a limited number and is incapable of being increased or reproduced or substituted. Why a party should be saved from all the consequences of his action has never been made clear. It is always unwise to make provision for emergencies as these provisions come to be used for all ordinary occasions. The feeling that there is the Board behind them with full powers and not unwilling to interfere must influence the course of action of every Bear operator. Men have been known to sell beyond their capacity thousands of shares where they possess none in the absolute confidence that they could overwhelm the Bull party weaken his staying power and force him into large purchases, after which they could raise the cry of a corner and go to the Board for assistance. The Board, which probably exercised this power at first legitimately and with good intentions, found themselves repeatedly faced with the same situation and we are told that some members of the Stock Exchange made it their practice to force corners. This power must, therefore, be absolutely taken away.

Mr. Subedar thought the present rate of brokerage was unduly high and considered four annas per cent. enough.

CHARTER.

The Chamber thinks that a Charter of incorporation should be given to the Stock Exchange under an Act of the Legislative Council of Bombay.

Capt. Sassoon.—Do you think the Legislative Council would pass all the suggestion made by this Committee in toto—I think so—replying further witness said if the Constitution of the Stock Exchange is embodied in a Bill granting charter to the present Exchange he would like the word "Native" substituted for "Indian".

DISCIPLINARY POWERS.

At the root of most of the evils in the Bombay Stock Exchange is the very low average of intelligence amongst the brokers. As the membership card is regarded as an asset to be kept in the family and is transferable from father to son or could be given away by way of gift, or, subject to the sanction of the Board is transferable after the death of the holder for money there appears to be no preliminary test of the intelligence of the party who is admitted to full membership. We recognise that the imposition of such a test would be something of hardship as things are. We would, therefore, leave it to the Committee to think out by which means a full member of the Stock Exchange would be well-informed person fully cognisant of ordinary course of behaviour and conduct and who would have some sense of responsility to his clients and to the public as well as to the Association of which he is a member.

Concluding, the Chamber were of the opinion that partnerships between a member of the Exchange and any other party who is not a member of the Exchange should be prohibited and this would therefore eliminate the institution of sub-brokers.

THURSDAY'S P ROCEEDINGS

On Thursday morning the Committee examined Mr. Jehangir Bomanjee Petit who in his written statement was of the opinion that the public has been as responsible as the members of the Exchange and their Agents for the disastrous results of the last few years and it would be very difficult indeed to stamp out the desire for speculation from human nature.

Mr. Jehangir advocated that the constitution of the Board should be such as to make it impossible for outsiders to interfere with the business of the Exchange and was of the opinion that the brokers should manage their own affairs. They should have fixed rules and in order that they should have the force of law it should be sanctioned by the Legislature and should be made binding on all-specially the rules regarding the declaration of corners and the fixing of prices should be stringent.

Brokerage should be fixed on per centum basis and strongly advocated that only Bank holidays should be observed for closing the market and that in his opinion 5 hours a day for working on the Exchange should be the minimum. As regards settlement Mr. Jehangir was in favour of monthly settlements and that the number of Brokers should be limited. Questioned by Mr. Dalal how would he limit the number, witness replied limit them to 500 and not let them go unlimited."

The witness thought that the Budlee business was not harmful. He was in favour of forward business.

SOME INTERESTING EVIDENCE.

After lunch on Thursday Mr. N. M. Dumasia was examined by the Enquiry Committee. In his written statement witness said that reforms and not interference were required on the Exchange and these should be brought about by legislature.

In his oral examination Mr. Dumasia said that he was not an active member of the Exchange but knew everything about its affairs as he was operating on the Exchange and he had studied the Exchange for a long time in his capacity as a reporter of the "Times of India". He felt that rule 26 was the real cause of mischief.

Mr. Bhulabhai Desai examined Mr. Dumasia for about half an hour and the questions and answers kept the members of the Committee, the Audience and the Pressmen in a state of continuous merriment. At one stage it seemed that Mr. Dumasia was out of his temper for he had to remind Mr. Desai that he (Mr. Dumasia) was not, after all, "such a blockhead as not to understand Mr. Desai's questions".

Mr. S. H. Batliwala was next examined. He was in favour of forward business as he considered cash business a camouflage and advocated monthly settlement.

The Committee will record evidence, it is understood, till the 15th instant and we are informed that they have sufficient materials to make a suitable recommendation to Government.

RETRENCHMENT AND RAILWAY EMPLOYEES.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—May I crave the hospitality of your columns to announce for the information of your readers, that my Board of Trustees have instructed me to visit the following stations, at an early date, to secure, in so far as I can, genuine instances of dismissals that have taken place among the subordinate staff, under the guise of "Retrenchment."

From the many instances that have come to their notice, it is clear that, in order to dispense with the services of an employee he has been discharged, owing to "Retrenchment": this reason does not, in all cases, appear sufficient to my Board, more particularly when it is observed that new hands have been enrolled on higher salaries, to fill up the vacancies.

They are led to believe that, in this way, many a staunch and tried employee has been turned down, while others with bad records and junior in service, have been retained.

By throwing your columns open to the reproduction of this letter, I am confident of collating authoritative information and which will materially help my Board to decide whether the Government should be approached on the subject of appointing a Commission of Enquiry.

PROGRAMME OF TOUR.

Igatpuri 14-12-1923, Bhusawal 15.12-1923, Harda 16.12-1923, Itarsi 17-12-1923, Bina 18-12-1923, Jhansi 19-12-1923.

1924.

Kalyan 8.1-1924, Lonavala 9-1-1924, Poona 10-1-1924, Wathar 11-1.1924 Koregaon 11-1-1924, Mirai 12-1-1924, Belgaum 13.1-1924, Londa 13-1-1924, Hubli 13-1-1924.

I will be glad to interview ex-employees when at their stations, but, if that is not possible, will be grateful if they send their cases to the under mentioned address.—Yours etc.

C. T. WHEELER.
General Secretary.
Amalgamated Society of Ry. Servants of India & Burma, Ltd., Parsee Bazar St., Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Dec. 13.

S S Risaldar, Hinton, Java.
S S Chakla, Woollatt, Karachi.

DEPARTURES.

Dec. 13.

S S Trafford Hall, Rowlands, Liverpool
S S Scindia, Mathews, Liverpool
S S Margha, Milne, Antwerp etc.

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances yesterday.

Steamer Recca, Debellish, Hull etc.
Steamer Liebenfels, Schwarz, Hamburg.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Risaldar for Java
Steamer Kashmir (to arrive) for London
Steamer Bandra for Persian Gulf.

S S Risaldar:—Messrs. Turner Morrison & Company's steamer Risaldar 3092 tons, Captain Hinton arrived in harbour yesterday from Java with a cargo of sugar.

S S Chakla:—The B I S N Company's steamer Chakla 1757 tons, Captain Woollatt arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi with a general cargo.

S S Trafford Hall:—Messrs. Killick Nixon & Co's steamer Trafford Hall 3437 tons, Captain O Rowlands sailed from harbour yesterday for Liverpool with a general cargo and one passenger.

S S Scindia:—Messrs. W & A Graham & Company's steamer Scindia 3281 tons, Captain W Mathews sailed from harbour yesterday for Liverpool with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Margha:—The B I S N Company's steamer Margha 5991 tons, Captain R A Milne, sailed from harbour yesterday for Antwerp etc. with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Recca:—The steamer Recca 3428 tons, Captain P Debllish will sail to-day from harbour for Hull etc with a general cargo.

S S Liebenfels:—Messrs. W & A Graham & Company's steamer Liebenfels 3852 tons, Captain K Schwarz will sail to-day from harbour for Hamburg with a general cargo.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

(THURSDAY, December 13.)

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Shed.
1 Liebenfels 3859 Karachi 14/12 W & A Graham & Co.
2 China 4161 London 15/12, M M and Co.
3 Dongola 4742 Aden. 29/12 M M & Co.
5 Genoa 4201 Genoa 15/12, M Italiana.
6 Elysia 4002, Liverpool, N F Graham & Co.
11 Sicilia 4188 Shanghai 19/12, M M & Co.
14 Anglo-Colombian 5333 Hull, 18/12 W & A Graham and Co.
16 Recca 3428 Hull, N. F., T M & Co
16 C Calcutta 4962, Karachi 22/12 K N & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

16 Accra 1751 N F. D M Khandwani.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A Vasna 2043 Busra 14/12 M M and Co.
C & R Mirzapore 4155 Kobe 20/12 M M & Co.
C & R Jalavijaya 2297 P Bd 16/12 S S N Co.
D & E Hakadate Maru 2254 Japan 17/12 N Y Kaisha.
M Jalapalaka 2630 N F N F.
P Vigo 3243 K'chi 22/12 J Finlay and Co.

LIST OF STEAMERS EXPECTED FOR BOMBAY.

BRITISH MAIL STEAMERS.

Moldavia connect at Aden with S S Kashmir due about 14th December, Agent P & O S C

Mantua due about 21st December, Agent P and O S N Co.

Morea due about 28th December, Agent P. and O S N Co.

Plassy due about 4th January, Agent P and O S N Co.

Mooltan due about 11th January, Agent P and O S N Co.

Delta due about 18th January, Agent P and O S N Co.

Naldera due about 25th January, Agent P and O S N Co.

Malwa due about 1st February, Agent P and O S N Co.

Maloja due about 8th February, Agent P and O S N Co.

FROM LONDON.

Domala due about 16th December Agent B I S N Co.

Mashobra not fixed) Agent B I S N Co.
Dalgoma (not fixed), Agent B I S N Co.
Morvada (not fixed), Agent B I S N Co.
Jeypore (not fixed) Agent B I S N Co
Lahore (not fixed) Agent B I S N Co.
Mandala (not fixed) Agent B I S N Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Vindelia (not fixed), Agent W and A Graham Co.

Massilia due about 8th January, Agent W and A Graham Co.

Clan Macmillan due about 27th December Agent J F Co.

Circassia due about 20th January Agent W & A Graham Co.

Olympia due about 5th February Agent W & A Graham Co.

City of Batavia (not fixed) Agent K M Co

Clan Colquhon (not fixed) Agent J F Co.

FROM HAMBURG.

Martenfels due about 16th December, Agent W and A Graham Co.

Hohenfels due about 8th December, Agent W and A Graham Co.

Goldenfels due about 25th December, Agent W and A Graham Co.

FROM ROTTERDAM.

Moorkerk due about 21st December, Agent E D Sassoon Co.

Reederkerk due about 12th January, Agents E D Sassoon Co.

Konderkerk due about 3rd February Agent E D Sassoon Co.

FROM HULL.

Vigo due about 13th December, Agent J F Co.

Othello (not fixed) Agent J F Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Tevere due about 18th December, Agent L T Co.

Anssa due about 26th December Agent L T Co.

FROM GENOA.

Castle Porziano due about 15th December, Agents M Italiana.

FROM NEW YORK.

Strathlorne due about 2nd December, Agent W and A Graham Co.

City of Benares (not fixed), Agent W and A Graham Co.

Algie due about 11th December, Agent V Bros.

FROM KOBE, ETC.

Wakasa Maru due about 11th December, Agent N Y K.

Lima Maru due about 25th December Agent N Y K.

Andes Maru due about 11th December Agent O S K.

Ryugin Maru due about 31st December Agent O S Kaisha.

Penang Maru due about 3rd January Agent N Y Kaisha.

Argun Maru due about 25th December Agent O S Kaisha.

FROM CHINA.

Soudan due about 30th December, Agent B and O S N Co.

Kaiser-i-Hind due about 11th January, Agent P and O S N Co.

FROM DURBAN.

Karoa due about 16th December, Agent B I S N Co.

Karagola due about 30th December, Agent B I S N Co.

Trematon (not fixed) Agent B I S N Co.

Karapara (not fixed) Agent B I S N Co.

EXPORTS.

Dec. 13.

S S China for London—1 box sample lubricating oil Mackbeth Bros & Co; 4 pots palmarosa Volkart Bros; 20 bundles woollen carpets A Azizullaoff; 7 bundles lamb skin H A M Shaw; 9 packages 1 case 3 boxes pictures etc. Grindlay & Co; 34 packages woollen rugs etc Cox's Shipping Agency; 4 bales woollen carpets Cox's Shipping Agency; 121 bundles lamb skin Cox's Shipping Agency; 9 cases bristles M M & Co; 37 cork goat's skin Eurico N Stein; 6 cwt cardamoms M Muljee.

S S Scindia for Marseilles—20 bales wool raw Shamji Mal; 500 cwt mustard seed Volkart Bros; 500 cwt linseed Volkart Bros.

S S Scindia for Liverpool—1200 bales Indian raw cotton Ralli Bros; 20 bales wool raw Anglo Siam Corporation.

S S Nippon for Venice—1000 cwt castor seed Volkart Bros; 330 bales Indian raw cotton Volkart Bros.

S S Nippon for Trieste—220 bales Indian raw cotton Arjan Khimji; 770 bales Indian raw cotton The Bombay Co; 1760 bales Indian raw cotton Volkart Bros; 60 bales cowhides H M Halim; 21 bales buffalo hides H M Halim; 55 bales Indian raw cotton N Rajaram & Co; 55 bales Indian raw cotton Walter Pavri & Co; 935 bales Indian raw cotton Japan Cotton Trading Co; 265 bales Indian raw cotton K M Nathoo; 110 bales Indian raw cotton R D Tata & Co.

S S Trafford Hall for Liverpool—1000 cwt myrabollams B Damjee & Co.

S S Recca for Hull—2000 cwt cotton seed Volkart Bros.

S S Elysia for Marseilles—2500 cwt linseed Volkart Bros; 200 cwt mustard seed Volkart Bros; 39 cwt mustard seed C Jivanlal & Co.

S S Elysia for Liverpool—3420 cwt myrabolams C Jivanlal & Co; 491 cwt dillseed C Jivanlal & Co.

S S Kasum for London—32 bales cowhides tanned P E Boyce & Co.

S S Kasum for Antwerp—250 bales country cotton fly Manscori & Sons; 2000 cwt myrabolams F F Campbell & Co.

S S Iris for Genoa—3003 cwt linseed Gorio Ltd; 30 bales Indian cotton raw G K Kaisha.

S S Margha for Hamburg—81 kegs aniline dye paste Tullockchand & Shapoorji; 110 bales Indian raw cotton Volkart Bros.

S S Margha for Ghent—335 bales Indian raw cotton Vurdhaman Bros.

S S Genoa for Genoa—250 bales Indian raw cotton Volkart Bros.

S S Anglo-Colombia for Dunkirk—220 bales Indian raw cotton Japan Cotton Trading Co; 112 bales Indian raw cotton Ralli Bros; 185 bales Indian raw cotton Vurdhaman Bros.

S S Vigo for Antwerp—330 bales Indian raw cotton Khimji Vishram.

S S Vigo for Ghent—220 bales Indian raw cotton Khimji Vishram.

S S Liebenfels for Rotterdam—10 casks buffalo hide H Ncormahomed H Essa.

S S Sicilia for Hongkong—25 cwt sharkfins B P Babhoki; 6 cwt fishmaws B P Babhoki; 20 cases gold stones Kawasji Sorabji; 106 cwt sharkfins Hoosenbhoy & Co; 14 cwt fishmaws Hoosenbhoy & Co

S S Sicilia for Shanghai—100 bales Indian cotton raw C Bamanjee; 2000 bales Indian cotton raw T M Kaisha.

S S Mirzapore for Kobe—100 bales Indian raw cotton Y K Kaisha; 1000 bales Indian raw cotton T M Kaisha.

S S Hokodote Maru for Osaka—200 bales Indian raw cotton T M Kaisha.

S S Hokodate Maru for Yokkaichi—500 bales Indian raw cotton T M Kaisha.

S S Hokodate Maru for Kobe—1000 bales Indian raw cotton T M Kaisha; 100 bales Indian raw cotton Suzuki & Co; 800 bales Indian raw cotton Y K Kaisha; 21 bales Indian raw cotton N Futehali.

S S Hokodate Maru for Moji—500 bales Indian raw cotton T M Kaisha.

IMPORTS.

Dec. 13.

S S Jalapurra from Calcutta, Agents Scindia S N Co—260 bales gunnies; 205 bales jute twine; 150 bales hessian cloth; 365 bales hylese; 600 bags chillies; 354 bags rice.

From Cannanore—1118 bags cocoanuts.

From Tellicherry—2 9 bags fishmaws.

From Badagara—303 bags copra; 500 bags cocoanuts.

From Calicut—115 bundles cotton; 47 bales cotton; 89 jottes coir yarn; 517 bags cocoanuts; 12 bags ginger.

From Cochin—140 coils coir rope; 147 bundles coir rope; 867 bundles coir yarn; 217 kollies hooka shells; 50 cases cocogen; 16 drums cocogem.

From Alleppy—22 crates bhany boxes; 54 bags ginger; 489 bags coir yarn; 40 robbins copra; 36 bags copra.

From Tuticorin—38 bales cotton yarn; 193 bales refused cotton; 26 bales waste cotton; 12 bags cardamoms.

From Colombo—20 bundle gunnies.

S S Macedonia from London. Agents M M & Co—6 boxes bar gold; 4 boxes sovereign; 2 boxes specie; 1 case specie; 1 box gold coins; 780 bars silver.

S S British Sailor from Abadon. Agents Shaw Wallace & Co—71358 tons liquid fuel bulk.

ANSWER TO QUERY.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In reply to the query published in your esteemed paper of the 30th ultimo I beg to inform Mr. P. H. Gupta that phials are manufactured in the Allahabad Glass Works, at Naini and by two other Glass factories at Calcutta.

I hear that Messrs. Cadurhusen Meherali and Co. are making preparations for the manufacture of phials and bottles of every description in their factory at Dadar. The factory will commence its work on or about the 15th December.—Yours etc.—

E. E. KANJI.

ANYTHING ELECTRICAL & ALLIED
We give you
Or get for you
Or it is not made.
RADIO APPARATUS IN STOCK.
Eastern Electric & Trading Co.
Camp KARACHI.
Bombay—Lahore—Amritsar.
Telegrams:—"ELECTRIC." Karachi.

THE WEATHER.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Dec. 13.

The western disturbance has again caused local rain in Kashmir with a few falls in East Punjab and is now passing away eastwards. A cold wave is entering the frontier behind it. The monsoon has given local rain in South-East Madras. The chief amounts are Dalhousie one and a half inches and Sonamarg and Negapatam a half.

Forecast:—Extension in the South of the Peninsula and decrease in Kashmir.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 12th Dec. 1923.

Means of observations taken at 6 a. m., 10 a.m 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.,

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.887 inches
Temperature of Air	77.2 degrees
Wet Bulb Thermometer	67.9 "
Dew Point	61.8 "
Relative humidity of Air	64% "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10)	0.8 "
Maximum temperature of Air	85.8 "
Minimum do. do.	70.1 "

General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight NE; NW.

Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight miles 110

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

	HIGH WATER.				LOW WATER			
Day of Week	Day of Month	Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Still	Day of Month	Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Still
		Dec. h. m.	ft. in.	Dec.	h. m.	ft. in.
Th.	13	28 11	2 48	13	9 18	19 2
		28 10	15 0		20 42	15 1
F.	14	3 34	27 10	14	10 12	18 0
		15 55	25 0		21 31	16 3
Sat.	15	--	--	15	--	--
S	16	5 15	25 10	16	12 24	19 3
		18 37	21 2			
M.	17	6 18	25 3	17	0 7	21 6
		20 0	24 7		13 20	19 0
Tu.	18	7 19	25 0	18	1 29	21 8
		21 0	25 5		14 5	18 7
W	19	8 18	25 0	19	2 34	21 6
		21 42	24 2		14 45	18 1

COMPANY MEETINGS.

(Continued from page 4.)

another flood of such abnormal proportions should be experienced.

Two of your Directors, the Hon. Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, Kt., C.I.E., M.B.E., and Mr. F. E. Dinshaw, retire by rotation, under Article 117 of the Company's Articles of Association, but are eligible for re-election and offer themselves accordingly.

Mr. J. C. K. Peterson, C.I.E., and Mr. J. D. Ghandy who have been appointed additional Directors under Article 110 of the Company's Articles of Association, retire under the same Article, but are eligible for re-election and offer themselves accordingly.

You will be requested to pass a Resolution in accordance with Article 33, of the Articles of Association authorising payment of interest out of Capital during construction on Preference and Ordinary Share Capital upto 30th June 1923 at 4 per cent. per annum."

The Report was adopted.

CHAIRMAN'S SPEECH.

The Chairman in moving the report for adoption said.—Gentlemen, we meet here today to pass the Fourth Annual Report and the audited Balance Sheet for the year ended 30th June 1923.

I have very little to say except that construction is progressing satisfactorily and all the lands required for the lake area have been acquired and handed over to the Company except a portion which belongs to an Inam village which Government are arranging to acquire for us. In this connection I am also glad to be able to tell you that over 1,200 Mavlas have taken leases from the Company, till such time as the lands are submerged, and to-day over 5,000 labourers are helping to raise the Dam at Mulshi. Every effort is now being made to expedite construction so as to make up for the time lost during the trouble at Mulshi.

At the Extraordinary General Meeting held on the 24th October 1923, you will remember you altered the Articles of Association of this Company so as to enable the appointment of a Special Treasury Director who could represent on the Board of your Company the Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury who have guaranteed Debentures for One Million Sterling issued by this Company. Mr. L. S. Hudson has now been nominated by the Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury and I take this opportunity of welcoming him on our Board.

You will be glad to know that the G. I. P. Railway has already contracted with the three Hydro-Electric Companies jointly for a night and day supply which will in time develop into a considerable load. Similarly the B. B. & C. I. Railway has assured us of a contract of equal value. This practically assures the Tata Power Company of a night and day load almost covering its full capacity from the very first day that it will commence supply.

You must have already learnt that besides the "A" Debenture loan of £1,000,000 at 4½ per cent at 97 guaranteed by the Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury and already subscribed, your Directors have taken powers to issue a 2nd or "B" Debenture loan of £1,000,000 at 7½ per cent of which £750,000 have been issued and subscribed at 92 3/8.

With these few words I ask you to pass the Annual Report and audited Balance Sheet

The report was adopted, interest as recommended for payment in the report was approved and retiring directors for the ensuing year were re-elected.

TILES AND MARBLE
APPLY FOR RATES
Khan Mahamed & Co.
MERCHANTS AND CONTRACTORS
163 Duncan Road, Bombay.
P O. No. 4.

Baby's First Solid Food

'Allenburys' RUSKS

The 'Allenburys' Malted Rusks are delightfully crisp, wholesome and easily digested: they are very useful in helping baby to cut his teeth, and may be given occasionally when he is as young as six months. The Rusks should be used as a part of baby's regular diet, in addition to the Malted Food No. 3, after he reaches the age of about 10 months.

ALLEN & HANBURYS LIMITED,
Special Representative for India:
BLOCK E, CLIVE BUILDINGS, CALCUTTA.

AKAL LEADER CONSPIRACY TRIAL.

CROWN COUNSEL'S COMPLAINT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AMRITSAR, Dec. 7.

The hearing of the Akali Leaders conspiracy trial was resumed to-day before Mr. P. J. Anderson, special Magistrate, Amritsar, Mr. Bevan Petman and L. D. Jawala Parshad represented the Crown, while Mr. Raghunath Sahai and Sardar Sant Singh with others appeared for the accused.

COMMENT IN NEWSPAPER.

At the outset, Mr. Petman, Counsel for Crown, read out an extract from the "Akali te Pardesi" Newspaper of Amritsar and drew the attention of the Court to the harm done by such publications in the press. Counsel said the harm was to be traced to the applications made from time to time by Counsel for defence making serious and even scandalous allegations against the police investigation and the prosecution. He referred to two applications which were put in during the last month by Sardar Sant Singh Vakil for defence. Counsel objected at the time that the applications should be supported by affidavits. The affidavits were not put in, and now the "Akali te Pardeshi" had been commenting on the basis of those applications.

Sardar Sant Singh, Vakil for defence, said they had heard certain allegations against the police investigation and also that a certain number of squares of land had been granted to witnesses in the previous Akali leaders case and were being reserved for the witnesses in the present case. Similarly serious allegations came in and formed the basis of the second application. Objection was taken by the counsel on the other side that the allegations were not supported by affidavits, so they were dropped. Counsel said the accused might not be able to get proof the various allegations—things were always done with open doors—but it did not mean that they were entitled to mention them to court and seek its protection. Counsel did not think an affidavit was necessary for this purpose, but he had bowed to the ruling of the Court, and not put in the applications.

Counsel contended that the Crown counsel should not have mentioned the comments in the "Akali-e-Pardeshi" to the notice of the Court. What cannot be brought against the accused should not be brought into Court. The accused were in Court on a most serious charge and nothing should be done to influence the Court against them. The accused had dissociated themselves from the comments that had from time to time appeared in the press. Counsel asked the Court to give a ruling once for all that extraneous matter in the shape of press comments should not be read out in Court. The accused were in Court on a most serious charge, that of cons. piracy to wage war.

Mr. Petman said it was not conspiracy to wage war. Counsel was misreading the section 120 B. That was Section 120A.

Sardar Sant Singh Vakil, said it was alleged that accused had been trying to wrest the country from the King's Dominions.

Mr. Petman said he only wanted to know when the affidavits were going to be put in.

Mr. Raghunath Sahai, Vakil, said there was an aspect of the matter which he desired to place before the Court. The accused had nothing to do with the comment in the newspaper, this much will be recognized, and the Committee had nothing to do with it. Those responsible may be legally punished, but matter like the one placed before Court should not be brought in here.

It must not be forgotten said Counsel, that the accused were leaders of the Sikh community and if a Sikh paper put in anything which was considered objectionable, the accused could only dissociate themselves from it. There was no allegation before the Court against the accused unless it was further alleged that accused were in a conspiracy with the writer or writers to put it in. Counsel did not say that the Court was prejudiced, or was likely to be prejudiced by the comment from the paper put in, but it was not fair to do so.

Mr. Petman said his friend was confusing two things—one was the harm done in Court, and the other, the harm done outside. The idea that any attempt was made by him to prejudice the Court was ridiculous. The Court must be given credit for elementary justice and ordinary intelligence to suggest that it was open to be prejudiced in this way. What he complained of was the putting in of irresponsible petitions not supported by affidavits which were taken up outside and commented on by the Press. The defence should withdraw those applications if they could not prove them.

Sardar Sant Singh Vakil, said that there was no reason to withdraw the action taken by the defence or to express regret over it. Mr. Petman was at liberty to take any action he thought fit.

Mr. Petman said it was customary in the case of contempts of Court to bring the matter to the notice of the Court. In the case of the English Courts or the High Courts in India, it was open to the Court to take action directly against the writers of the offending publication. In other case the Court could make a note that the publication of such contempts was not desirable. It was a serious matter when the harm outside arose from the action of counsel inside.

Court.—The application in question was not put in and there was an end of the matter. As regards the future, allegations must be supported by affidavit.

EVIDENCE FOR THE DAY.

Sardars Amar Singh and Kishen Singh of Kapurthala stated about the Akali Jatha of their State and the movements of various members from amongst it.

Bhai Ratan Singh, lessee of the Coronation Printing Works, who had threatened to non-cooperate at the previous hearing was not put into the witness-box.

He was asked only to produce the original manuscripts of the documents printed at the Press. Witness said these were not available, as they were not kept.

Sardar Lakha Singh, Press Clerk of the Deputy Commissioners office, put in the declaration forms of the "Akali-te-Pardeshi" and "Akali" newspapers.

Mr. Petman filed a certified copy of the registration application dated April 1921 of the Shiromani Gurdwara Committee filed with the Registrar of Charitable Societies.

ADMISSIBILITY OF DOCUMENTS.

Mr. Petman, counsel for Crown, addressing the Court, said when recording Bhai Sucha Singh's evidence, the Court ruled that so long as the original documents had not been proved evidence of their contents was not admissible. The situation had now altered. Bhai Ratan Singh, lessee of Coronation Printing Works had now stated in Court that the original manuscripts had been destroyed. Under the circumstances original documents destroyed secondary evidence of the documents would become admissible. He asked the Court to make a note of it.

The Court said no note was necessary. It was understood.

MR. BHAGAT.

Mr. Goverdhan Lal Bhagat, stated that he was Sub-Editor of the "Nation" newspaper from August 1923. The S. G. P. C. communiques used to come to the "Nation." They used to come by post and also by messenger.

Those that came by post witness could not say, were despatched by whom. It was written inside that they were from Secretary, S. G. P. C. This was stated on the communiques. Witness used to take extracts from the communiques. Witness struck out certain portions. Witness could not say what the other sub-editors did. Witness sent to press either the whole or a portion of the S. G. P. C., with the original text. Witness could not say that the compositors did not sometimes destroy the communiques without composing the same. Any contradiction or disclaimer from the S. G. P. C. never came to witness. Such contradictions were never received by him. Nobody in the "Nation" directed anybody else with regard to any thing published in the paper.

Cross-examined by Sardar Mahtab Singh, witness said no Sikh Director or member of the S. G. P. C. ever asked witness to put in anything in the paper or write on any particular subject. Whatever witness wrote in the "Nation" was never influenced by any of them.

Asked by Sardar Sant Singh witness said that no covering letter ever came with the S. G. P. C. The communiques were printed in other papers also sometimes extracts were also sent by the "Associated Press." Witness used to make translations from the Urdu Press. At this distance of time witness could not say which of the matter was translated by him and which put in from "Associated," or other papers. Sometimes witness had read covering letters to other communications, in the absence of the Editor. Generally these contradictions did not come to witness. It was not customary in this country to send contradictions. It was not witness's duty to get the contradictions from the Editor Before witness became a sub-editor, he was a reporter.

Cross-examined by Mr. Raghunath Sahai, witness said matter with regard to the Nabha question consisted of communiques, contributions, cuttings, translations and editorial matter. A correspondent of the "Nation" had also proceeded to Jaitu in Nabha State. He sent reports from Jaitu. We preferred his reports as coming from a special correspondent. The headlines in the paper used to be inserted by the editorial staff. The special reports from Jaitu were addressed to the Editor. The name of the correspondent was Mr. De Souza. Witness could not say even approximately how long the correspondent was at Jaitu.

Witness knew nothing about the talk between the Managing Agent and the Sikh leaders.

MR SAHNI.

Mr. Sahni, sub-editor of the "Nation," examined by Mr. Petman, said he was sub-editor of the "Nation." S. G. P. C. communiques used to come to the "Nation" either by post or by messenger. They were signed by some one for the General Secretary. The communiques were edited and sent to Press. They were printed in the paper. Witness remembered one contradiction having come to a S. G. P. C. communique. Perhaps one or two more came, but witness did not remember. The contradiction related to a name, and so far as witness could recollect, it was put in the paper.

Sardar Mahtab Singh and Mr. Raghunath Sahai reserved cross-examination.

PROF. SUDHAKAR.

Examined by Mr. Petman, Prof. Sudhakar said at first he was Manager of the "Nation" office, then he was editor until Sardar Gurdit Singh came in as Editor. After he came in witness remained there doing management work partly and partly editorial.

When witness was there S. G. P. C. communiques used to come in. Witness used to read them and put in such of them as he considered worth putting in and rejected those he thought otherwise. Witness did not remember having received any disclaimer or contradiction from the S. G. P. C.

Cross-examined by Sardar Mahtab Singh, witness said no member of the S. G. P. C. ever tried to influence any writings, nor tried to get the policy of the "Nation" altered. Not even on Sikh question such as the Nabha affair, the "Nation" staff was approached, the staff of the "Nation", were themselves responsible.

Cross-examined by Sardar Sant Singh Vakil, witness said the S. G. P. C. communique never came with a covering letter. These sometimes came direct, sometimes through the "Associated Press" and some were translated from the Urdu Press. Witness could not say which of these came direct. Witness could not recognise the signature on the communique nor did he know the persons signing personally.

Cross-examined by Sardar Narain Singh (accused) witness said the headlines were the work of the sub-editors. Sometimes they put in only a summary of the communique.

Mr. Petman asked if sometimes they got the communique by post as well as through the "Associated Press" Witness said sometimes they did receive them side by side and put them in.

Stubborn Case of Boils & Pimples

"Can honestly say I am quite cured"

Our portrait is of Mr. W. BRIDAL, 27, Strand Street, Newtown, Mountain Ash, South Wales, Great Britain, who writes:

"It gives me great pleasure in telling you about the remarkable cure I found in Clarke's Blood Mixture for boils and pimples. After having suffered from time to time from both, and trying all kinds of so-called remedies, and being under doctor's treatment, I thought of Clarke's Blood Mixture, having tried it years ago with success for a similar complaint. After taking one bottle it seemed to drive them out, and after the second bottle I found a decided improvement, and continuing with your Mixture I can honestly say I am quite cured."

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE, by reason of its remarkable blood purifying properties, can be relied upon to give speedy relief and lasting benefit in cases of Eczema, Bad Legs, Abscesses, Ulcers, Boils, Pimples, Eruptions, Piles, Glandular Swellings, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Gout. Pleasant to take and free from anything injurious.

Of all Dealers. Ask for and see you get

Clarke's Blood Mixture

Sole Wholesale Agents for India, Burma and Ceylon:—
Messrs. G. ATHERTON & CO., Calcutta and Rangoon.

Our Special Winter Offer

Gent's Woollen Tweed

NEW OVERCOATS

At Rs. 16/- each

P. Worn Army Woollen Blankets about 60" x 90"

At Rs. 4/- each

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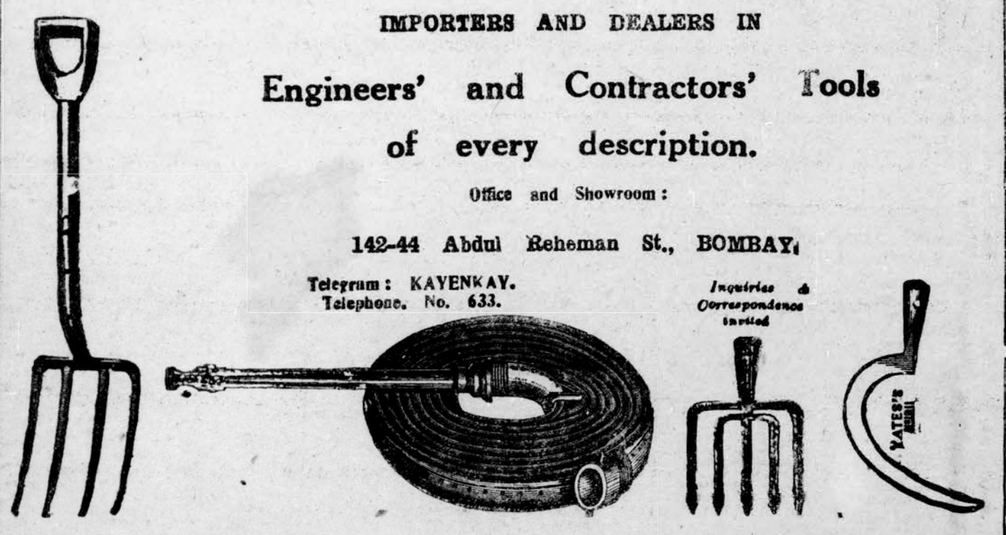

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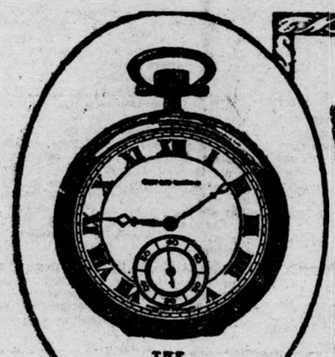

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